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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Minn., Iowa, N.Dak.,S.Dak.,Md.,
Wyo.,N.J.,Pa.,Mich.,Wis.,Va.,Utah.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 251-9

NOTE: Check with State AAA office
for information to fill in blanks.

_____ WORST
(Hazard)
ENEMY OF WHEAT
CROP IN _____
(State)

_____ appears to be the greatest single enemy of the wheat
(Hazard)
crop in _____, according to the State AAA Committee, which re-
(State)
ports that this is the principal cause of losses now being reported by growers who insured their 1939 wheat crop under the Federal Crop Insurance program.

To date _____ of the _____ growers have put in
(Number) (State)
claims for losses, _____, (Chairman of AAA Committee or State Crop Insurance Supervisor) reports. The adjustment reports show that _____ is listed as the principal cause of loss in _____ cases,
(Hazard) (Number)
thus making it the most damaging hazard faced by the 1939 crop.

Other hazards that took a toll from the 1939 production in the State were: _____, listed in _____ cases; _____ in _____;
(Hazard) (Number) (Hazard) (Number)
and _____ in _____. Frequently several natural enemies
(Hazard) (Number)
of the crop combined to subtract from the growers' yields, as more than one cause of loss is listed in _____ of the adjustment reports.
(Number)

Under the insurance program, growers can protect up to 75 percent of their average yield against loss from all unavoidable hazards. Up to _____, some _____, claims had been settled, and growers had re-
(Date) (Number)
ceived the equivalent of _____ bushels of wheat to compensate them
(Number)
for the losses.

October 7, 1939.

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY BUREAU OF OCT 30 1939 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF

No. 252-9

IN Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon.
RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE: Check with State AAA office for information to fill in blanks.

FARMERS COLLECT _____ INDEMNITIES ON INSURED CROPS

With settlement of 1939 wheat-crop losses virtually completed in _____ (Name) County, _____ (Number) growers have received _____ (Number) indemnities, representing _____ (Number) bushels from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to a report by _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

"All risk" crop insurance was first made available to wheat growers on the crop recently harvested, and _____ (Name) County growers took out policies, _____ said. Crop losses were reported by _____ (Number) of the insured farmers, and the _____ (Number) indemnities paid thus far represent _____ (Number) bushels.

The principal cause of crop loss, as reflected in crop-insurance claims, was _____ (Hazard), which was responsible for _____ (Number) of the indemnities. Other causes of loss were _____, _____, and _____.

"The crop-insurance program in 1939 has in effect meant the saving of _____ (Number) bushels which contributed to wheat income which would otherwise have been lost for these _____ (Number) growers," _____ declared. "We believe that the adjustment work now being completed has shown that it is possible to adjust losses in a manner that is fair both to the individual farmer and to the program as a whole."

October 7, 1939. # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, N.J., N.Y., Pa., Del., Ky., Md., N.C., Tenn., Va., Okla., Texas, Colo., Idaho., Kans., Mont., N.Dak., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 253-9

OCT 29 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP INSURANCE ADDS TO FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER

Farmers in _____ County may count on the purchasing power of at
(name)
least _____ bushels of wheat from their crop to be harvested in 1940,
(number)
despite unavoidable losses which may occur. This assurance comes from the fact that _____ growers in the county have taken out "all-risk" crop
(number)
insurance, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.
(name)

Altogether, growers in _____County paid in a total of _____
(number)
bushels of wheat for insurance protection on _____ acres of land. This
(number)
compares with _____ growers who paid in _____ bushels of premiums to
(number) (number)
insure _____ acres of wheat during 1939, the first year of the crop in-
(number)
surance program.

The participation by _____ growers contributes to a national
(county)
total of 272,000 paid-up applications for 1940 insurance on winter wheat as reported by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as of October 5. The Corporation predicts that when the sign-up has been completed in late-planting winter wheat States and the spring wheat belt, more than 300,000 growers will have insured their crops. To date winter wheat growers alone have paid in 9,902,000 bushels of premiums to cover 70 million bushels of production on 7.4 million acres.

# # #

(Note: It is suggested that a statement by the county chairman as to the reason for an increase in crop insurance in the county be added to this press release. This could point out such reasons as better understanding of the plan, simplification of the program, easier method for farmers to make premium payments, promptness of indemnity payments, or other reasons.)

October 11, 1939

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT

COMBINED BRANCH OFFICES

October 5, 1939

State	Premiums Collected Number	Premium Payment Bushels	Estimated Insured Acres	Estimated Insured Production
New York.....	757	5,342	7,767	112,692
New Jersey.....	81	462	924	13,999
Pennsylvania...	4,873	32,327	58,516	871,751
Maryland.....	1,088	14,075	27,430	382,551
Delaware.....	471	4,885	9,770	124,747
Virginia.....	1,012	8,821	17,642	217,825
North Carolina.	152	802	1,604	16,084
Illinois.....	13,843	217,602	227,350	2,766,117
Indiana.....	27,239	294,000	297,881	3,796,837
Iowa.....	6,977	102,020	90,641	1,198,732
Kentucky.....	926	15,537	15,391	155,503
Michigan.....	15,801	92,181	129,951	1,861,428
Ohio.....	27,046	301,152	266,888	3,713,236
Tennessee.....	241	3,005	4,816	41,686
Missouri.....	18,403	233,062	300,846	3,032,895
Nebraska.....	55,251	2,049,019	1,228,023	12,820,545
Kansas.....	53,229	3,755,522	2,646,739	21,619,495
Oklahoma.....	19,593	780,285	838,088	7,161,020
Texas.....	6,540	869,783	536,080	3,689,118
Colorado.....	2,486	220,255	122,177	825,720
New Mexico.....	45	7,623	3,805	19,965
Wisconsin.....	507	2,983	3,042	35,433
Minnesota.....	5,613	57,483	57,569	682,825
North Dakota...	3	746	439	2,394
South Dakota...	6,222	424,029	208,256	1,503,622
Montana.....	730	126,752	68,151	578,192
Wyoming.....	873	105,252	68,822	429,533
Washington.....	1,058	49,457	74,794	1,112,587
Oregon.....	496	74,373	77,215	975,911
Idaho.....	653	40,435	43,746	688,113
Utah.....	183	13,566	15,087	190,138
TOTAL.....	272,392	9,902,836	7,449,450	70,640,694

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina.

No. 254-9

OCT 9 ... AGRICULTURAL ECO... U.S. DEPARTMENT ...

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ FARMERS
(Number)
SIGN UP FOR '40
CROP INSURANCE

Note to State Editors: Figures for fill-in may be obtained from latest weekly tabulation furnished State AAA Committee by the Crop Insurance Corporation.

Nearly complete tabulation of the sign-up on "all-risk" crop insurance on the 1940 winter wheat crop, shows that _____ (number) farmers in _____ (State) have completed paid-up applications, reports _____ (Name), Chairman of the State AAA Committee. This represents an increase of ____ percent over the 1939 winter wheat sign-up of _____ (number) paid applications.

According to early estimates, _____ (State) winter wheat growers have assured themselves of at least _____ (number) bushels of wheat from their 1940 harvest on _____ (number) acres of land, despite unavoidable losses that may occur. For this protection growers have paid premiums amounting to _____ (number) bushels into the insurance reserve maintained by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Leading all counties in the number of growers who insured their 1940 crop was _____ (Name) County with _____ (number) paid-up applications. In this county growers paid _____ (number) bushels in premiums for insurance of _____ (number) bushels of production on _____ (number) acres. The largest acreage insured was reported from _____ (Name) County, where _____ (number) growers had paid on applications for _____ (number) acres and _____ (number) bushels of production. _____ (Name) County was first in the number of bushels

(More)

guaranteed. _____ growers in this county paid in _____ bushels of premium
(Number) (number)
to cover _____ bushels of premium covering _____ acres. (It is suggested that
(number) (number)
some comment by the State chairman be added to this release on reasons for increased participation, as from better understanding of plan by farmers, "streamlining" the program, demonstration made in 1939, and ease with which farmers may pay premiums under ACP advances.)

# # #

October 11, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region No. 255-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

(Note: Suggest that comparative amounts of practices carried out in the county this year and previous year or years be used, if this information can be obtained.)

LIBRARY OCT 9 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

OCT. 31 LAST DAY
FOR CARRYING OUT
'39 AAA PRACTICES

_____ reminds _____ County
(Chairman, County AAA Committee, or County Agent) (Name)
farmers that October 31 is the closing date for carrying out soil-building practices under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation program.

This means that credit will not be allowed under this year's program for practices carried out after October 31, _____ explained.

According to preliminary reports, outstanding progress has been made, by _____ farmers taking part in the program, in the carrying out of soil-
(County)
building practices this year. Not only were there increases in the amounts of practices carried out, but real progress was made this year in the kind of practices performed, _____ pointed out. Farmers this year have chosen practices that are better adapted to their farming set-up and soil needs than ever before This has resulted in outstanding achievements in conserving and improving the land.

The carrying out of more desirable practices resulted in large part from closer contact of AAA committeemen and the county office with farmers through the use of the "farm plan." This personal contact of committeemen and farmers made possible the working out of a list of soil-building practices most needed on the farm.

Among the most important practices, which are not routine, used in the State this year are (list).

# # #

October 11, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Exclusive to
In Northeast Region, Conn., Maine, Mass.,
N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vermont.

No. 256-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY OCT 23 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NORTHEAST FARMERS
PROTECTED BY EVER-
NORMAL GRANARY PLAN

Dairymen and poultrymen of the Northeast are being protected by provisions of the Ever-Normal Granary in two ways, says _____.
(Chairman of the County AAA Committee)

First, the Ever-Normal Granary provides reserve supplies of corn and wheat sufficient to prevent exorbitant prices, and second, it provides storage of these supplies by farmers to prevent the reserves from breaking down grain prices to a point where grain farmers would be forced into dairy and poultry production as a way out of their difficulties, said_____.

In the period 1931-33, the United States corn price of 39 cents a bushel was accompanied in the North Central region, where the principal Corn Belt States are located, by a 12.2 percent increase in dairy cow numbers, and higher corn prices in the period 1934-36 were matched by an 8.3 percent decrease in dairy cow numbers. Similarly, the numbers of hens and pullets on North Central farms decreased 8.4 percent during the same period, 1931-36, from 179,000,000 to 164,000,000.

Two years of good grain crops have accumulated supplies which, without the Ever-Normal Granary, could break grain prices to the point where Corn Belt farmers would probably be looking to dairy livestock and poultry as an answer to their problem. In the opinion of _____, Northeastern farmers do not want that type of competition, for the long-time ill effects far outweigh the temporary advantage of cheap feed.

The Ever-Normal Granary now has the best backlog of accumulated reserves in its history. The 546 million bushel carry-over of corn this year amounts to about 20 percent of a normal year's crop. Normal carry-over is only about 7 percent of a normal year's production, or less than 200 million bushels.

October 13, 1939.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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OCT 20 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In All Regions

No. 257-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Over 112,000,000 acres of range land--an area nearly as large as the States of Washington and Nevada combined--were covered by the 1939 AAA Range Conservation Program.

****

Since 1923, American dairymen have supplied on the average about 99 percent of the domestic market for dairy products.

****

More than 272,000 paid-up applications for 1940 "all-risk" crop insurance have been completed by winter wheat growers in 31 States.

****

The combined length of terraces constructed for erosion control by farmers participating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program would reach around the earth approximately three times.

****

October 16, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Calif., Idaho, Colo., Kans., Minn.,
Mo., Mont., Nebr., N.Dak., Okla.,
Oreg., S.Dak., Tex., Wash., Wis., Wyo.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 258-9

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AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP INSURANCE
CALLED PART OF
PLANS FOR FARM

Wheat growers should consider "all-risk" crop insurance as a part of a long-range program that will enable them to do a better job of farming, believes_____, Chairman of the State AAA committee.

The farmer who does a good job of farming, year in and year out, naturally will have the best yields for his type of land in the long run according to _____, who points out that in any one year some unavoidable hazard may take his crop. Such a wheat grower can use all-risk crop insurance to make sure that he will reap the reward of his good farming methods, and his insurance will become as much a part of his farm plan as proper preparation of the seedbed or use of good seed.

"On the other hand, the grower who plays hunches and takes crop insurance only when he believes the crop might not turn out right and doesn't insure when the crop prospects seem good is still gambling with the weather, "_____ _____ says. "Not only that -- such a grower is throwing the amount of the insurance premium into the pot, along with his investment in the crop."

"The wheat crop insurance plan is based on long-time average yields and losses, and in the long run the average grower will get back as much as he puts in, only he'll get it back when he needs it most," he declared. "The grower can make the insurance do the most work for him, from the standpoint of long-time income stability, if he makes a practice of insuring every year, regardless of what his 'hunch' is on the weather. Even the weather man guesses wrong some of the time."

November 8, 1939

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In all States.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 259-9

AAA Shorts

Since 1932-33, the cotton farmer's cash income, including Federal price adjustment and conservation payments, has nearly doubled.

* * * * * * *

Of 3½ million farms in Southern States, more than 900,000 have no milk cows.

* * * * * * *

The drought of 1934 reduced the wheat crop nearly one-quarter of a billion bushels.

* * * * * * *

Forced farm sales have declined substantially since 1933. During the 12 months ending March 15, 1933, there were 54.1 such sales per 1,000 farms, whereas in the year ending March 15, 1937, they had dropped to 22.4 per 1,000 farms.

* * * * * * *

Over 5 million tons of limestone was used in soil-building practices by United States farmers who participated in the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

* * * * * * *

October 25, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho,
Kans., Oreg., Utah, Wash.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

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OCT 31 1939
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS

No. 260-9

_____ COUNTIES
IN COMMERCIAL AREA
FOR 1940 AAA PLAN

_____ counties in _____ have been designated as
(Number) (State)
part of the national commercial vegetable area in which vegetable acreage allotments will be made under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, announces _____, (Chairman or Member) of the State AAA Committee.
(Name)

The commercial vegetable program, designed to encourage soil conservation on vegetable farms, is in line with recommendations of the national vegetable conference held in Washington in July. The program supplements other programs seeking stabilization of the vegetable industry. In the commercial vegetable counties, payments, rates of which will be announced later, may be earned for complying with the acreage allotments. Deductions will be made if the vegetable allotments are exceeded.

Counties in the designated area have 200 acres or more of vegetables and produce vegetables for sale other than for local markets.

Commercial vegetable acreage allotments for individual farms in the area are based on the 1936-37 average acreage with consideration given such factors as tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, production facilities, crop rotation practices, and changes in farming practices.

Outside of the commercial vegetable area, vegetables are classed as a soil-depleting crop and come within the total soil-depleting acreage allotments.

In _____, the commercial vegetable counties are:
(State)

Arizona -- Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma.

California -- Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis, Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo.

Colorado -- Adams, Alamosa, Bent, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Fremont, Jefferson, Mesa, Montrose, Otero, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Routt, and Weld.

Idaho -- Adams, Canyon, Twin Falls, Teton, and Valley.

Kansas -- Johnson and Wyandotte.

Oregon -- Clackamas, Columbia, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill.

Utah -- Box Elder, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber.

Washington -- Benton, Clark, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Island, King, Klickitat, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

# # #

October 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N. Y. Pa., N. J. No. 261-9

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE to Extension Editor: County figures for filling in the blanks in this release will be available in County AAA Offices; State figures will be available in State AAA Offices.

OCT 31 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ WHEAT
(County)
FARMERS SIGN
FOR AAA IN '40.

Approximately _____ percent of the _____ winter wheat growers
(Number)
in _____ County have signed up to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program for wheat, according to _____(Chairman or Member of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee).

_____ said this indicates a participation for the county in the 1940 wheat program about _____ percent greater (or less) than in 1939. This participation will make farmers eligible for agricultural conservation payments, wheat parity payments, and a 1940 wheat loan in case one is offered. These conditions affect farms known as wheat allotment farms, and compliance with the allotment will be checked on the acres planted to wheat for all purposes.

In another group are _____ wheat growers who have elected the
(Number)
nonwheat allotment option under the 1940 program. Producers who operate nonwheat allotment farms and comply with the program will grow the usual wheat acreage established for their farms, or 10 acres, whichever is larger. On their farms the wheat matured as grain or harvested will be checked against the usual acreage established for the farm, but any wheat used for green manure

(more)

will not be checked against this usual acreage. Election of the nonwheat allotment option makes the farm ineligible for 1940 wheat parity payments and the 1940 wheat loan.

For _____ as a whole, _____ winter wheat growers
(State) (Number)
have already signed to participate in the 1940 wheat program. On the basis of this present sign-up, officials estimate that about _____ percent of all _____ winter wheat growers will participate in the program.
(State)

# # # #

October 30, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 262-9

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OCT 31 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE To Extension Editors: County figures for filling in the County AAA Office; State figures will be available in State AAA Offices.

WHEAT GROWERS SIGN FOR 1940 AAA FARM PLAN

Approximately _____ percent of the _____ winter wheat
(Number)
growers in _____ County have signed up to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program for wheat, according to _____ (Chairman or Member of County AAA Committee or County Agent).

_____ said this indicates a participation for the county in the 1940 wheat program about _____ percent greater (or less) than in 1939.

Farmers have indicated they plan to participate in the 1940 program by signing the "Wheat Plan for Participation in 1940," which each farmer works out with his AAA community committeeman. Committeemen visited all wheat farmers in the county to explain the AAA wheat program to them.

Of the farmers signing the Wheat Plan, _____ have designated
(Number)
their intention of planting within their wheat acreage allotments. This will make them eligible for the agricultural conservation payment on wheat, the wheat parity payment, and the 1940 wheat loan in case it is offered.

In another group are _____ wheat growers who have elected
(Number)
the nonwheat allotment option under the 1940 program. On their farms wheat that is harvested or matured as grain will be checked against their allotments.

but any wheat used for pasture or green manure will not be checked against their allotments. In addition, the payments to farmers in this group who have allotments of less than 10 acres will be reduced only if the wheat matured as grain exceeds 10 acres. Election of the nonwheat allotment option disqualifies the farm for 1940 wheat parity payments and the 1940 wheat loan, and conservation payments on the wheat allotment acreage are made at the rate for general crops instead of the wheat rate.

A farmer who failed to sign the Wheat Plan automatically takes the wheat allotment classification, and all wheat he plants for any purpose will be counted as part of his farm's wheat acreage. He will receive no wheat parity payment, but by planting within his allotment, he may receive the agricultural conservation payment for wheat, and he will be eligible for a wheat loan.

For _____ as a whole, _____ of the winter wheat
(State) (Number)
growers have already signed to participate in the 1940 wheat program. In the North Central Region, officials estimate on the basis of the present sign-up that about 75 percent of all winter wheat growers will participate in the program.

# # #

October 30, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States 263-9

LIBRARY NOV 3 1937

NOVEMBER CRITICAL TIME
FOR TURKEYS, SAYS _____

Cartoonists picture November and December as the critical time for the turkey who struts under the shadow of the upraised axe. It is also a critical time for turkey growers and turkey breeders, says _____, extension poultry specialist at _____.

Until turkeys are about 28 weeks old all may be handled and fed alike. At this age standard birds should be about ready for the market. But from this age on, wise feeding depends on the use for which turkeys are selected. Birds that are a little light or slow in maturing may be kept for family use or may be fattened a few weeks more for later sale, says _____. These slow-maturing birds should not be kept as breeders.

If the grower expects to save his own hatching eggs for incubation, marketing time is also selection time, and the flock should be culled carefully to keep the very best of the hen turkeys for the breeding flock and perhaps a few choice toms for mating with these or for exchange. Many growers do not attempt to breed turkeys and depend on commercial breeders and hatcheries for a fresh supply of poults each spring. Other growers market all the toms hatched from their own eggs and rely on selecting toms from commercially hatched poults purchased in the spring and toe marked to identify them.

_____ calls attention to advice from S. J. Marsden, poultry husbandman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who says that the safest way of introducing new blood into the flock is through eggs from a reliable

breeder whose flock is healthy and vigorous. The next safest way is to buy poults and keep them separated for a time to allow any disease to make itself evident. Buying mature birds adds some risk of introducing disease or parasites.

Turkeys held over for breeding purposes, either on the farm or in the flocks of breeders who make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, should be handled under a slightly changed system, says _____. The ration recommended for the growth of immature birds is not best for birds reserved for breeding. Marsden recommends a good standard growing-mash and a mixed scratch grain containing not more than one-third corn. The mash should be well balanced.

About 4 weeks before egg production usually starts, says Marsden, the birds selected as breeders should go on an even richer breeder diet, a mash that contains more vitamins, more mineral, and more protein than the growing diet and with grain limited to one-fifth pound a day for each bird.

For breeding flocks it pays to provide artificial lighting, turned on at 4 a.m. Turkeys do not need warm houses, but should have protection from extreme cold and strong winds. This system of management of turkeys after they are 28 weeks old favors good fertility and hatchability in the eggs.

# # #

November 1, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY NOV 3 1939 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Ala., Ark., Ga., Ind., Kans., Ky., Ill., Mo., N.C., Ohio, Okla., S.C., Tenn., Va., W.Va.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 264-9

BURLEY PRODUCTION INCREASES FASTER THAN CONSUMPTION

In spite of the fact that there has been a slight increase in the consumption of burley tobacco in recent years, production has increased faster

_____, says.
(AAA Committeeman)

This means that surplus supplies have been built up. The 1939 crop of 354,000,000 pounds will add further to the surplus.

_____ points out that big supplies of burley tobacco force prices down, but do not increase consumption. This was forcefully illustrated in 1931, 1932, and 1933, when large surpluses were on hand and prices were ruinously low. But consumption of burley at that time was smaller than usual. During the period 1931-33 prices averaged only about 10 cents a pound, and the annual supply on hand for the period was equal to about 3⅓ years' consumption. There seems to be little relation between the farm prices of burley and the amount consumed, _____ says. The price received by farmers is a relatively small part of the price paid by consumers.

The consumption of burley tobacco in recent years has varied only slightly from year to year. Although there has been a steady upward trend in the amount used in cigarettes, this has been largely offset by declines in other forms of burley consumption. The use of smoking tobacco remains fairly steady, but the use of chewing tobacco continues downward.

Burley growers will vote in a referendum November 21 to determine whether or not they will use marketing quotas for the 1940 crop. The amount of burley consumed over a period of years will be the same with or without marketing quotas. Without quotas, low prices would bring about adjustment in supplies.

November 1, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE Nov. 6.

No. 265-9

STRONGER DEMAND, PRICE SITUATION
SEEN FOR FARM PRODUCTS NEXT YEAR

Prospective increases in domestic business and consumer incomes are expected to result on the whole in a stronger demand for farm products in 1940 than in 1939. Export demand for a few farm products will be increased because of the war, says Director _____, after analyzing the Outlook for Demand and Prices issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The war, too, has been partly responsible for the sharp increase in industrial activity in the last part of 1939, and has improved business prospects for 1940 as a whole. It is probable, however, that business activity and consumer incomes would have shown some improvement in 1940 even if there had been no war, says the report.

Sharp fluctuations are likely to occur in 1940 industrial activity as a result of uncertainties arising out of the war and adjustments that will be necessary following the period of inventory accumulation which began at the outbreak of the war. Production now is running ahead of consumption and exports by a considerable margin. Consumer incomes do not fluctuate so much as industrial production, but tend to lag behind changes in industry. Gains in industrial activity already made this year should reflect favorably on consumer income gain in 1940.

Cash income from sale of farm products should be materially higher in 1940 than in 1939 because a slightly larger total volume of farm produce will be disposed of at higher prices.

(more)

Prices of commodities and services used in production of farm products in 1940 probably will average a little higher, says Director _____. Some rise in wage rates is expected although total farm employment will decline further next year, but greater use of mechanized equipment will enable farmers to maintain production at current levels. Higher prices for farm machinery and building materials are expected. Prices of most fertilizer materials will rise a little. Prices may be lower for some seeds except for shortages for certain crops such as red clover. Feed prices advanced in September along with the advance in grain prices and are now higher than a year ago. During the remainder of the 1939-40 season little change in feed prices is expected in view of ample supplies.

The Bureau Outlook says ample short-term credit will be available for meeting all anticipated credit demand by farmers of good credit standing. Commercial banks, production credit associations, and other credit agencies can easily expand their loans. Funds available for making rehabilitation and emergency loans, however, are slightly smaller than last year. Applications for rural electrification loans are exceeding available funds, but credit for other cooperative purposes appears to be ample.

Volume of farm-mortgage financing also is expected to be somewhat higher in 1940 than in 1939, says Director _____. Ample mortgage credit will be available in 1940 on favorable terms, as ample funds are available for such loans through Federal and private agencies. Increased amounts of money also will be available for tenant-purchase loans to be made by the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

From--OUTLOOK Report

# # #

November 1, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Colo., Idaho, Kans., Mont., N.Mex., Oreg., Utah, Wash.

No. 266-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This release is for use only in winter wheat areas. The State AAA Committee will have data needed to fill in the blanks.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ COUNTY
(Name)
WHEAT FARMERS
SIGN FOR AAA

Approximately _____ percent of the _____ winter-wheat growers
(Number)
in _____ County have signed up to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program for wheat, according to _____ (Chairman or Member of County AAA Committee).

_____ said this indicates a participation in the 1940 wheat program of about _____ percent greater (or smaller) than in 1939.

Farmers have indicated they plan to participate in the 1940 program by signing the "Wheat Plan for Participation in 1940," which each farmer works out with his AAA community committeeman. Committeemen visited all wheat farmers in the county to explain the AAA wheat program to them.

Of the farmers signing the Wheat Plan, _____ have designated their
(Number)
intention of planting within their wheat acreage allotments. This would make them eligible for agricultural conservation payments, the wheat parity payment, and the 1940 wheat loan in case it is offered.

Note: The following two paragraphs will be of use only in counties in which the nonallotment option applies.

_____ wheat growers have elected the nonwheat allotment option
(Number)
under the 1940 program. Election of this option disqualifies the farm for 1940 wheat parity payments and the 1940 wheat loan, and conservation payments on the wheat-allotment acreage are made at the rate for general crops instead of the wheat rate.

On nonwheat allotment farms, wheat which is harvested or matured as grain will be checked against the allotments. However, any wheat used for pasture or green manure will not be checked against the allotments.

A winter wheat farmer who failed to sign the wheat plan before the closing date will not be eligible to participate in the 1940 farm program.

For _____ as a whole, _____ of the winter-wheat growers
(State) (Number)
have signed to participate in the 1940 wheat program.

Spring-wheat growers must indicate their intention to participate on or before May 1, 1940.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In the Western and North Central States,
Texas and Oklahoma.

No. 267-9

LIBRARY BUREAU OF NOV 6 19 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT

RELEASE: November 7.

1940 WHEAT ACREAGE PLANS UNCHANGED DESPITE WAR; SUPPLIES STILL HEAVY

Available information indicates that the acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1940 will be about the same as seeded last year, reports _____ (Name), _____ (Title), _____ (Institution). Conditions for seeding and starting wheat have been unfavorable over practically the entire winter-wheat area. Even though higher wheat prices followed the declaration of war in Europe, it appeared that farmers generally had not planned extensive increases in seedings in the important winter-wheat States.

_____ cites the annual outlook report, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which indicates total wheat seedings for harvest in 1940 to be about unchanged from the 64.6 million acres seeded last year. If average yields are obtained on this size acreage, about 760 million bushels, or about 75 million bushels more than the 10-year average domestic disappearance, will be produced.

Despite the war, no marked change in European wheat acreage is expected for 1940, says the report. World acreage probably will also be about the same as this year. Average yields would again result in a crop almost equal to prospective world consumption, which in turn would not substantially reduce the record world wheat carry-over. World supplies, estimated at 5.4 billion bushels, are 57 percent larger than in 1914, while world consumption, totaling about 4.0 billion bushels, is only 30 percent greater than in 1914.

(more)

United States wheat supplies, says _____, were estimated at 993 million bushels on July 1, 1939--about 100 million bushels less than in 1938 and about the same as supplies on hand in 1914. Belligerent countries have large wheat supplies, and it is expected that exports from the United States will be substantially smaller than for the year starting July 1, 1939.

Unless there is an unexpected adjustment downward of world wheat acreage or yields per acre are small, any improvement in world prices will depend on improved demand or a rise in the world price level, says the report. Wheat prices in the United States are expected to remain higher than prices in other surplus-producing countries so long as the Government loan and export subsidy programs continue and world prices remain low. A large quantity of U. S. wheat is being placed under loan. This is operating to support domestic prices.

# # #

From: Outlook Report

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., La., Tenn., Ark., Tex., Okla., N.Mex., Ariz., Calif.

No. 268-9

RELEASE: November 7

SMALL COTTON CROP EXPECTED FOR 1940;
CARRY-OVER AT 14-MILLION-BALE RECORD

Near-record world stocks of all cotton, a record carry-over of 14 million bales of American cotton, and world consumption prospects uncertain because of the war, brief the problems facing cotton farmers in 1940, says

_____. _____ of _____.
(Name) (Title) (Institution)

On the brighter side of the Cotton Outlook, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is a relatively small crop of about 11,700,000 running bales which should be in line with or smaller than disappearance, an early-season market average price of 8.9 cents per pound or nearly 10 percent higher than a year earlier, a relatively large domestic consumption of nearly 7 million bales of American growths in 1938-39, and the likelihood that any decrease in total world consumption in 1939-40 will be in foreign growths.

World mill consumption of all growths of cotton in 1938-39 totaled nearly 28,500,000 bales, the second largest on record. Mill consumption is expected to decrease in belligerent European countries during 1939-40 as was the case during the World War. This prospective decrease may be offset by the indicated increase in the United States and in certain other countries. There is little prospect, however, of consumption exceeding the 1938-39 figure, and it may be considerably smaller.

In the United States, mill consumption for the first 2 months of the current season was well above the high level for a year earlier, and with prospects for further expansion in industrial activity during the current

season, it is possible that domestic consumption may approximate the record consumption of 8 million bales in 1936-37.

The Bureau report, says _____, was made on the assumption that the present war will continue. In the event of an early peace the outlook would be changed materially.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 269-9

RELEASE: November 8.

IMPROVED DEMAND BRIGHTENS
1940 OUTLOOK FOR LIVESTOCK

Abundant feed supplies except for spotted drought areas, together with improved demand for meats at home because of improved business conditions and a stronger export demand because of the war, combine to give stockmen brighter prospects for 1940, says _____, _____, _____,
(Name) (Title) (Institution)
after studying the outlook reports issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EDITOR'S NOTE.--Select those paragraphs that apply to your State:

With an estimated 1939 pig crop of 83 million head, one of the five largest crops on record, number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the present hog-marketing year, October 1939-September 1940, probably will be 20 percent greater than in the 1938-39 marketing year, and a little larger than the predrought (1929-33) average. Some further increase in the number of pigs raised is expected in 1940, says the report. The large supplies are expected to offset largely, if not wholly, the improvement in domestic and foreign demand, with prices of hogs likely to average lower than a year earlier in the first half of the 1939-40 marketing year and higher than a year earlier in the last half. Expansion in pork exports is expected to be greater than the increase in lard exports.

Although cattle numbers are expected to be about 2 million head larger on January 1, 1940, than a year earlier, total slaughter of cattle and calves for the coming year is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1939, says the report.

(more)

Marketings of fed cattle from the Corn Belt, however, will be larger. A tendency to hold cow and heifer stock to build up herds will increase cattle numbers through 1940. The number of cattle on farms at the end of 1940 will be below the peak number of 1934, but may be among the five largest on record. Cattle prices may average slightly higher in 1940 than in 1939 because domestic demand is expected to be stronger. Higher prices for hides are also a factor tending to support cattle prices. Because of the large supplies of grain-fed cattle, and decreased marketings of cows and heifers, prices of lower grades of slaughter cattle, and of stocker and feeder cattle, are expected to be high in relation to prices of fed cattle.

RELEASE NOVEMBER 13 A. M.

Slaughter supplies of lambs are expected to be somewhat larger during the 1939-40 fed-lamb marketing season than a year earlier, says the report. Prices of fed lambs are expected to be moderately higher than a year earlier, however, because of improved demand for meats and the higher price for wool obtained from the slaughter lambs. Numbers of stock sheep on January 1, 1940 probably will not differ materially from the numbers of the year before. A moderate trend upward in sheep numbers is expected if range conditions in Western States are favorable. In native sheep States and Texas, the number of stock sheep on January 1, 1940, is expected to be the largest in recent years.

Increase in domestic demand and foreign demand as a result of the war already has been reflected in the price of wool, which has risen nearly 50 percent since August. Changes in wool prices during the coming year will depend to some extent on prices set by the British Government on Empire wools and upon the quantity of such wools released for export. United States mills thus far in 1939 have consumed larger quantities than the average of recent years. Prospects are favorable for a continuation of a relatively high level of mill consumption.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., and Ill.

No. 270-9

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WAR NO BLESSING
TO COTTON FARMER,
SAYS _____
(Specialist)

_____ farmers are advised by _____, marketing special-
(State)
ist of the State Agricultural Extension Service, to consider the European war as a factor in making a decision on marketing quotas for the 1940 cotton crop. Farmers will vote Saturday, December 9, on whether quotas shall be in effect in 1940, as they were for the 1938 and 1939 crops.

"The World War offers an example of war's threat to cotton growers," _____ said. "At the outset of the World War, prices were depressed and cotton producers suffered a disadvantage, as their product sold below the general commodity price level. It was 2 years after the World War started, and when production had been reduced, before cotton prices reached the levels prevailing before the war. When cotton prices did go up, the prices of other things were also high. Then the bubble burst. The South is still feeling the effects of the price collapse that came after the World War."

He pointed out that the situation today differs in many ways from the 1914 situation. There has been no marked change in price so far, but a near-record world supply of 50 million bales compares with a total supply of 31 million bales in the 1914-15 season. The United States crop in 1914 was about 16 million bales against an estimated 11,928,000 bales this year, but the carry-over then was only 3,800,000 bales as compared with the carry-over of 14 million bales estimated on August 1, 1939.

"War or no war, there is a sufficient supply of cotton on hand for all actual needs, even if farmers did not grow a stalk in 1940, and farmers will do well to pursue a course of orderly production and marketing," he said.

Marketing quotas are authorized when the total supply is more than 7 percent above normal. The normal supply for 1939-40, as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act is about 18.2 million bales. The actual supply is 26.3 million bales, or 44 percent above normal.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, N. C., Va., Tenn.,
Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 271-9

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LACK OF MARKETING
PROGRAM HIT FLUE-
CURED PRODUCERS

Cotton farmers were urged today by _____(County Agent or
(Name)
Chairman of the County AAA Committee) to study the experience of flue-cured-tobacco growers when considering the cotton-marketing quota for the 1940 crop. Cotton growers will vote on the quota in a referendum, December 9.

In 1938, after several years of favorable prices, flue-cured-tobacco growers did not approve a marketing quota for their 1939 crop. Without quotas, growers planted a flue-cured acreage 40 percent in excess of their allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. The result was a crop of over a billion pounds--a 200-million pound surplus over the present consumption level.

"Adding to the tobacco farmers' surplus troubles," __ _____ said, "is the European War, which some cotton farmers seem to believe will help them. In the case of tobacco, when the war started, buyers for the British trade halted operations, and the tobacco markets were closed by the trade.

"Flue-cured growers in a referendum held October 5, voted 9 to 1 in favor of marketing quotas for the 1940 crop. With approval of quotas, the Government was enabled to put into effect on a sound basis a purchase and loan program for financing part of the purchases normally made by the British.

"Flue-cured tobacco growers will have quotas in 1940, looking forward to rectifying the bad situation resulting from the huge crop produced this season. But that crop is still there, adding to the already excessive supply of flue-cured

(more)

tobacco, and even before the war had caused the price for the first 6 weeks of flue-cured sales this year to decline to only 14.3 cents a pound, as compared with the price of more than 22 cents for the 1938 crop."

_____ pointed out that cotton farmers have kept
(County agent or AAA chairman)
their marketing quota program in effect since it was first authorized for the 1938 crop, and that this has prevented adding to the huge, price-depressing cotton surplus, most of which accumulated in 1937. In the December 9 referendum, cotton farmers will decide whether quotas shall remain in effect for the 1940 crop.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

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COTTON QUOTAS PROMOTE BETTER FARMING METHODS

Cotton marketing quotas, on which farmers will vote December 9, are an important factor in bringing about better farming methods in _____ (State) _____, (County Agent or AAA Chairman) believes.

"With the assurances given by marketing quotas that the price of his chief cash crop will not be ruined by excessive planting by other growers, the individual cotton farmer can adjust his plantings of soil-depleting crops in line with demand and carry-over, and plant more soil-building crops, and on farms where food and feed crops are needed for home consumption," _____ says.

"The record of southern farmers under the Agricultural Conservation Program bears this out," asserts _____. "In cotton-growing areas the land, labor, tools, and cash that formerly went into the production of surplus cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and rice have been turned to improving soil fertility, and, on farms where needed, to the production of food and feeds for home consumption.

_____ explained that the Agricultural Conservation Program encourages practices contributing to the production of food and feed for use on farms where needed. Citing one instance, he pointed out that establishment of a pasture was a soil-building practice, and that pastures will

furnish feed to help produce an adequate supply of milk, butter, and meat for the home. He also explained that legumes planted to improve the soil furnish feed for farm livestock.

"Another advantage of these better farming practices is shown in the increasing yields of cotton," he declared. "The national average yield of cotton per acre for the 10-year period prior to 1932 was 170 pounds. In the 1933-38 period it was 212 pounds, an average increase over the entire belt of 42 pounds to the acre, or 25 percent."

Marketing quotas are proposed again for the 1940 cotton crop. Eligible cotton growers will vote December 9 to determine whether to make the quotas effective next season. Approval by two-thirds of those voting is required to place the quotas in effect.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

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United States Department of Agriculture

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AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY ENOUGH FOR TWO YEARS

If _____ County farmers and all other cotton growers in the
(Name)
United States agreed not to grow a single stalk of cotton next year, the present supply would more than take care of normal needs for American cotton during the lay-off, and still leave some carry-over.

That is the way _____ (County Agent or AAA Chairman) pictures the present record supply of American cotton. With an estimated 11.9 million bales from the 1939 crop added to the 14.1 million bales carried over from previous crops, the supply for this season was set at 26 million bales. This compares with a world supply of all growths of 50 million bales.

"The national farm program set up by the Agricultural Adjustment Act makes it possible for farmers to protect their incomes without stopping production of cotton for a whole year," _____ points out. "Through the use of acreage allotments and marketing quotas, cotton farmers are following an orderly course in working toward a solution of their problems.

"If cotton growers approve marketing quotas again for the 1940 crop, they can continue to make advances in improving the incomes of benefit to cotton farm families. We can carry out more practices within the AAA program to improve and conserve our soil and to grow more food and feed for home use on farms where needed."

Marketing quotas will be in effect for 1940 only if approved by at least two-thirds of the cotton producers voting in the referendum on December 9. Quotas were approved for the 1938 and 1939 crops by more than 84 percent of the growers participating in the two referendums. (Editor, State and county votes may be added).

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region - N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 274-9

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARMERS CUT COSTS
OF PRODUCTION BY
AAA PARTICIPATION

Cotton farmers have cut their production costs and are producing more food and feed for home use on farms where needed by participating in the Agricultural Conservation program, _____(County Agent or AAA Chairman) said this week in reminding that the referendum on marketing quotas for 1940 will be held December 9.

"Encouraged by the program," he said, "farmers have carried out conservation practices which have improved their soil. The resulting increased yields have lowered farmers' production costs.

"The national average yield of cotton for the 10-year period ending in 1932 was 170 pounds an acre. For the period 1933-38, when agricultural conservation programs were in effect, the average yield was 212 pounds--an increase of 42 pounds an acre.

"Some of this increase came about because of conservation and soil-building practices, the use of better land for cotton, and because of better seed and better cultivation."

He pointed out that since reduction of cotton acreage had been accompanied by large increases in the acreage of soil-conserving crops, correspondingly large amounts of food and feed had been made available for home use on cotton farms. He cited, by way of illustration, the fact that in 1938 the acreage of soil-conserving crops in the principal cotton States was roughly

five times that of 1930. In addition, thousands of acres have been protected by such practices as terracing, strip-cropping and contour ridging.

_____described the two previous votes on marketing quotas as outstanding examples of cooperation among cotton farmers, recalling that quotas for 1938 and 1939 were both approved by more than 84 percent of the cotton farmers voting.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region: N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 275-9

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QUOTA DESIGNED
TO HELP IMPROVE
COTTON SITUATION

The 1940 cotton-marketing-quota program is an important part of a three-way program to improve the cotton situation, _____(County Agent or Chairman of the County AAA Committee) says in explaining to cotton farmers that a referendum will be held December 9, when they can decide for themselves whether quotas shall be in effect in 1940.

"The present cotton situation, involving large stocks and prices below parity, can be improved in three ways," he explained. "We can find more markets for our cotton abroad; we can increase home consumption; and we can adjust production and marketing of American cotton so as to bring our supply more nearly in line with demand. By way of the AAA program, the farmers themselves are taking this last step."

Through the reciprocal trade-agreements program and an intensive export program, the Government is attempting to restore the foreign trade, _____ pointed out. The export program was inaugurated July 27 of this year, and by October 19 had resulted in an increase of 41 percent in cotton exports over the same period last year.

"In addition," he said, "efforts are being made to develop new uses for cotton. Experiments are being conducted by Federal and State Governments to find new ways to increase domestic consumption. An agricultural laboratory is being established at New Orleans, La., for the special purpose of seeking ways of expanding uses of cotton."

"In the referendum on cotton-marketing quotas December 9, farmers will decide whether they want to continue to use quotas as a method of holding production and marketing in line with demand," he said.

November 3, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In So. Region and N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 276-9

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ URGES
FARMERS TO STUDY
MARKETING QUOTA

The marketing quota on the 1940 cotton crop will be each producer's share of the market available for American cotton, points out _____, (Chairman of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent), in reminding every cotton grower that he should clearly understand what the quota is and how it affects his farm. Cotton growers will vote December 9 on whether quotas shall be in effect in 1940.

Marketing quotas are provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act for use when the cotton supply gets above an abnormally high level, said _____. The supply is now 44 percent above the normal defined by law. Quotas, to become effective, must be approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting.

In 1940, as in 1938 and 1939, each farmer's marketing quota would be the normal or actual production, whichever is greater, of his acreage allotment, plus any cotton on hand from a previous crop which would not have been subject to a penalty if it had been sold in 1939. This means that the farmer who stays within his allotment can sell all the cotton he produces without penalty. Any cotton that a farmer sells in excess of his quota will be subject to a penalty of 3 cents a pound.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

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No. 277-9

DAIRY DEMAND EXPECTED TO RISE DESPITE MORE PRODUCTION IN '40

Increased milk production, more cows producing because the number of young stock is more than enough for normal replacement, a marked reduction in stocks of stored dairy products, and better demand as a result of generally improved business conditions summarizes the dairyman's prospect for 1940, says Director _____.

In discussing the outlook report, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Director _____ reports long-time upward tendencies in dairy-cow numbers are at present most marked in the northeastern and lake State dairy regions, although over a longer period the Corn Belt and the Cotton Belt are likely to assume greater importance.

Dairy markets strengthened in early fall following unusually low prices during last summer, says the report. Reduction in dairy stocks and general rise in commodity prices improved the price situation. Further improvement depends primarily on further improvement in business and commodity prices generally.

Continuation of the present war may curtail the import of cheese, as it did in the period 1914-18, and stimulate the export of some dairy products--particularly concentrated milks. Even though dairy exports expanded during the World War, shipments to foreign countries in the form of manufactured dairy products represented only a relatively small proportion of the milk produced.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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In N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Tenn., Va., Md., Ky., Pa., Wis., Ohio, Conn.

No. 278-9

EXCESSIVE TOBACCO STOCKS MAKE
OUTLOOK FOR '40 LESS PROMISING

Pressure of excessive tobacco stocks, especially for flue-cured and burley, together with uncertainties of foreign sales combine to make the tobacco situation for 1940 less promising says Director _____. The growers' recent adoption of marketing quotas for 1940 will go a long way toward correcting the unbalanced situation in regard to flue-cured tobacco, he believes.

Director _____ points out some bright spots in the tobacco situation, however, after studying the outlook report issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. With increasing employment and improving business conditions, domestic consumption of cigarettes and cigars will probably continue to increase. Although the European war is disrupting channels of trade and delaying the normal export movement, stocks of tobacco in the principal European importing countries are normal, or enough to supply manufacturers' requirements for about 2 years. The war is expected only to delay movement of U. S. tobacco rather than result in any sharp change in the actual volume used abroad.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Select the paragraphs applying to your State.

Flue-cured growers will probably suffer the sharpest decrease in exports, says the report. Total supplies reached a new high this year as the 1939 crop exceeded the annual disappearance by 200 million pounds. Thus, stocks a year hence will be materially larger than present record stocks. With quotas, however, and if yields are average, the production for 1940 should not exceed 660 million pounds.

(more)

Stocks of fire-cured tobacco have been lowered, as production has been reduced during the last few years to a point below the annual disappearance. Dark air-cured tobacco production during the past two years has kept closely in line with disappearance and stocks do not appear to be excessive.

Burley tobacco supplies are abnormally large and are expected to result in further increased stocks by October 1, 1940. No great change is expected in export of burley tobacco as exports are relatively unimportant. A moderate increase in domestic consumption may be expected next year because of expanding cigarette consumption.

Some increase in domestic consumption is in prospect for Maryland tobacco, but some decrease in exports. The net result may be a slight decrease in total disappearance. Stocks are ample and production fairly well in line with disappearance in recent years.

Cigar consumption has started an upward trend as a result of improved business conditions, and this trend is expected to continue at least into 1940. On the whole, stocks in 1940 will be about the same as this year, although stocks of Southern Wisconsin, Type 54, appear to be excessive in view of the large farm stocks. Some increase is justified for Type 55, grown in Northern Wisconsin, and it now appears that a moderate increase in Pennsylvania filler might be desirable.

Stocks of Connecticut shade wrapper tobacco, Type 61, are unusually low as a result of the storm damage in 1938, but total supplies have been increased by the large 1939 crop. Domestic demand for wrapper may be stimulated if war conditions should impede importation of foreign wrapper tobacco.

# # #

November 3, 1939.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN All States
RELEASE: November 10.
No. 279-9

POTATO ACREAGE INCREASE
EXPECTED FOR NEXT YEAR

Acreage planted to potatoes in 1940 may be expected to increase 5 to 10 percent if growers respond as they have in the past to prices received the previous year, says _____ (Name), _____ (Title), of _____ (Institution), in reviewing the Potato Outlook for 1940, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Such an increase would result in the planting of about 3,175,000 acres. A yield equal to the average of the last three seasons (121 bushels) would produce a crop of 384 million bushels. Potato yields have tended upward since 1900.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Select the paragraph applying to your State:

Growers in the early States, which include _____, received relatively low prices in 1937 and 1938, although 1939 prices were more favorable, says _____. By planting time potato prices are likely to be higher than a year earlier, as stocks should be about the same and demand is expected to improve. As a result, growers in the early States are expected to increase acreage by as much as 10 percent. Higher prices for seed potatoes may tend to check this expansion.

Increased potato plantings, estimated at about 10 percent above last season, are expected in the intermediate States, including _____, because income to growers in this area was somewhat higher in 1939, and higher prices are in prospect about planting time, says _____. Most of the increase is expected on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and in New Jersey. Yields in the intermediate States were about 35 bushels below 1938

(more)

and 11 bushels below the 10-year average because of drought. If yields are as high in 1940 as in 1938, production would increase by about 10 million bushels, even though no change in acreage occurs.

Yields in the late States were higher than average in 1939, and the higher prices received for the crop will result in high returns per acre, says _____. It is expected that growers will increase their acreage about 3 percent, as the growers have been reluctant to exceed their goal in the Agricultural Conservation program. Seed prices will be higher, but not high enough to check a slight acreage expansion.

# # # #

November 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Mo.,
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No. 280-9

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BURLEY QUOTAS SIMPLIFIED BY CHANGES IN ACT

As a result of amendments to the Farm Act, burley tobacco marketing quota provisions have been greatly simplified, explains _____.
(AAA Committeeman)

Probably the most important amendment from the standpoint of the individual farmer is the one providing for quotas on an acreage basis rather than a poundage basis, _____ says. This means that each cooperating farmer can market, without penalty, all the tobacco grown on his acreage allotment. Since farmers can market their entire production from their acreage allotments, there will be no transfer of quotas from one farm to another.

These amendments were recommended to Congress by tobacco growers from all parts of the belt, said _____.

The 1940 allotments will be established by AAA Committees who will use a usual or normal burley tobacco acreage for all farms in determining them. In order to bring the individual farm allotments within the State acreage allotment, there will be a uniform adjustment from the normal acreage for all farms, large and small. After these computations, the allotments for small independently operated farms will be increased by 20 percent, but not above the acreage, which, with normal yield, would produce 2,400 pounds of tobacco. With these increases, the allotments for small farms will bear about the same relation to the allotments for other farms as that which prevailed in the burley allotments of the last 2 years.

Because of the increased burley stocks resulting from recent large crops, the 1940 acreage allotments will require adjustment from the 1939 plantings of burley growers in order to bring supplies into line with consumption, said _____. However, the 1940 allotment for regular tobacco-producing farms will not average more than approximately 10 percent below the 1939 acreage allotments.

# # #

November 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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In Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Mo.,
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BURLEY INCOME
HIGHER UNDER
AAA PROGRAMS

Under the AAA Farm Programs of 1934-38, burley tobacco growers received an average annual income of more than 61 million dollars as compared with about 48 million dollars during the preceding 5-year period, according to _____.
(AAA Committeeman)

This increased income was possible in spite of the fact that the average annual production for 1934-38 had to be reduced 75 million pounds below the 1929-33 average. The smaller production in these years was necessary to eliminate surplus accumulated prior to 1934.

_____ also points out that estimates indicate that the price of burley since 1933 has been at least 5 cents a pound higher than it would have averaged if AAA programs had not been in effect.

Marketing quotas are designed to help farmers regulate marketings, following years of surplus production. This is the third consecutive year that production has exceeded consumption, and the supply is near a record level.

_____ added that continued production above consumption requirements would mean lower prices and income than in the past 5 years.

Farmers will vote in a referendum on November 21 to decide whether they want marketing quotas for 1940.

Growers will decide whether to use a marketing program in 1940 or wait until the surplus gets bigger and prices lower before taking steps to regulate the quantity available for market, _____ explained.

# # #

November 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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In all States

No. 282-9

RELEASE: November 10

LOWER POULTRY AND EGG PRICES
EXPECTED IN FIRST HALF OF '40

Large poultry supplies are expected to result in lower poultry prices for the remainder of this year and the first half of 1940. Egg prices, because of heavy stocks, probably will remain less favorable for the remainder of 1939 while increased consumer demand is expected to more than offset heavier production during 1940, says _____, _____, of
(Name) (Title)
_____, after studying the Poultry and Egg Outlook
(Institution)
issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Feed prices are expected to range a little higher in 1940. The higher feed prices, together with larger egg production, is likely to result in a feed-egg ratio that will continue less favorable from the producers' viewpoint than last year, says _____.

Commercial hatchings for 1939 were about 21 percent larger than those of 1938, and 19 percent larger than in 1936, the previous high year of record. Should commercial hatchings follow the same cycle of recent years, 2 years up and 1 down, the hatchings for next year should be somewhat smaller. The large hatchings this year will result in heavier poultry and egg marketing than in 1939 for the first half of 1940, while during the last half of 1940 poultry marketings probably will be smaller than a year earlier because of smaller hatchings next spring.

Fall and winter broiler production probably will be larger than last year's record high production unless relative feed costs increase considerably. If production increases, the situation is likely to be less favorable for producers than in the preceding year.

(more)

The turkey crop for 1939 numbers almost 32 million birds, 22 percent above the crop in 1938, and 15 percent more than the previous record crop of 1936. Turkey prices this fall are likely to be less favorable than a year ago because of the heavy crop, says the report. The effect of larger supplies, however, will be partly offset by larger consumer income. Rapidly increasing use of turkeys throughout the year is another factor that has tended to support turkey prices in recent years.

The war is not expected to influence poultry and egg prices much within 6 to 12 months, says the report. Only small amounts of poultry and eggs are exported and any improvement will be largely the result of improved domestic demand. The report notes that poultry and eggs reached record prices 1 to 2 years after the World War. Following a flurry at the beginning of the World War, there was no significant change in poultry and egg prices for about 2 years. In 1916 the index of wholesale food prices began to rise and poultry and egg prices followed.

# # #

November 4, 1939.

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United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions

No. 283-9

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

Approximately 75,000,000 bushels of corn are being stored in 41,000 steel bins purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation for handling corn delivered in settlement of 1937 and 1938 loans.

****

In the period 1931-33, when the United States farm price of corn averaged less than 39 cents a bushel, dairy-cow numbers in the Corn Belt States increased 12.2 percent.

****

Wheat growers participating in the Federal Crop Insurance Program have paid premiums equal to nearly 11,000,000 bushels to insure a production of more than 80,000,000 bushels in 1940.

****

Sales and deliveries of cotton and cotton products under the Federal cotton export program for the 3 months ending October 31 totaled 3,358,000 bales.

****

Over 11,000,000 acres of summer legumes--an acreage about equal to the land area of Massachusetts and Vermont--were planted as green-manure and cover crops by farmers participating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

November 6, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

JAN 5 1940 ★ ... DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN All States
RELEASE: November 14.

No. 284-9

INCREASED ACREAGE, BETTER DEMAND
SEEN FOR TRUCK CROPS NEXT SEASON

Increased acreage planted to commercial truck crops for fresh-market shipment, following the trend of the last two decades, is expected to result in slightly larger supplies than the record production of 1939, reports

_____, _____ of _____, in discussing the Outlook
(Name) (Title) (Institution)
for Truck Crops for Market, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Despite larger supplies, improvement in demand conditions in 1940 over 1939 probably will result in slightly higher prices for these crops as a group and a larger total cash income to producers, says the report. Although acreage planted to fall truck crops is usually small relative to the total for the country as a whole, it is noteworthy that fall plantings this season are increased 6 percent over 1939.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Select those paragraphs which apply to your State:

An increase in tomato acreage and production is in prospect for 1940, both for tomatoes for the fresh market and for canning. The crop for canning is expected to be about 28 percent greater than that harvested in 1939. The carry-over of canned stocks into 1940 probably will be less than normal. The acreage increases in tomatoes for fresh market are expected in the fall, second early, and California late areas.

Snap-bean production in 1939 broke all records. This, together with higher prices received in all sections except Southern Florida, where a fall crop is grown, probably will result in increased plantings in all sections

(more)

except Florida. However, any material increase coupled with better-than-average yields might result in a crop so large that some could not be marketed. For the past two decades the snap-bean industry has been marked by a sharp increase in acreage, a general decrease in yield per acre, and a general decline in price to growers.

Probable increased plantings of cabbage along with average yields indicate an increase in total production in 1940 over the previous year when yields were somewhat below average in all areas, says the Outlook report. Acreage planted to fall cabbage, probably will be somewhat lower due to the low prices received by South Carolina growers for the fall crop a year ago. In the early areas, prices also were lower in 1939 than in 1938, but in view of the prospects for increased demand in 1940, and the probability of lighter storage stocks of late Danish cabbage, it is probable that early plantings will tend to increase in 1940. In the second early and intermediate States prices were higher in 1939 than in 1938 because of decreased production. Plantings in these areas are expected to be increased in 1940. A substantial increase in acreage also is expected in the late areas.

Sweetpotato acreage in 1940 probably will be slightly lower than the 887,000 acres indicated for harvest in 1939, says the Outlook report. Most of the reduction is expected to occur in commercial areas. Prices on eastern markets averaged somewhat lower this fall while those in the Middle West were somewhat higher. A large part of the sweetpotato crop is grown in the South and used for food on the farm.

The 1940 plantings of onions for the United States as a whole are expected to change little from the area harvested in 1939, says the Outlook report. Plantings probably will be larger in the early States, but decreases in

(more)

the intermediate and late States will make the total acreage about equal to that of 1939. Owing to exceptionally high yields in the late States, the 1939 production of onions was close to the largest on record. With average yields for 1940, the production should be about 8 percent lower than in 1939, but 11 percent greater than the 1928-37 average production.

A 1940 watermelon crop 5 to 30 percent larger than the short crop of 1939 is in prospect, says the Outlook report. Larger crops are expected in each of the early, second early, and late State areas. The probable increase in consumer purchasing power should tend to cushion the price decline which the increased supplies are likely to cause. Total returns to growers may exceed those of 1938 and 1939, despite lower unit prices.

The carry-over stocks of dry, edible beans on September 1, 1939, were the largest on record, but production in 1939 is estimated to be 11 percent smaller than in 1938, says the Outlook report. Under normal conditions the acreage planted to beans in 1940 would be expected to decrease slightly. Growers, however, may be inclined to increase acreage because of the upward trend in prices since the beginning of the war and the prospect of a somewhat broader demand because of increased industrial activity.

An increase in 1940 of about 28 percent over the relatively small acreage of green peas for manufacture planted in 1939 will be needed to provide for average consumer requirements of 20 million cases and an average carry-over at the end of the season, says the Outlook report. With yields per acre and acreage abandonment about equal to the average of recent years plantings of about 325,000 acres would be required. There may be some expansion in "quick freezing" of peas in 1940.

(more)

To provide enough canned sweet corn to meet average consumption in 1940-41, it probably will be necessary to plant about 362,000 acres, or an increase of about 50 percent over 1939, says the Outlook report. Cash income from sweet corn in the past has shown some relationship with planted acreage, with the greater returns going to farmers when the acreage was increased. In view of the fact that a larger crop would appear to be desirable in 1940, the returns to growers will probably show a corresponding gain.

# # # #

November 8, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

JAN 30 1940
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In All States
RELEASE: November 13.

No. 285-9

FRUIT PRODUCTION INCREASES
AS DOMESTIC DEMAND IMPROVES

A continuation of the upward trend in production is noted generally for important fruits and tree nuts in the United States with the exception of apples, and dried prunes. Domestic demand for fruits and nuts is expected to improve in 1940, while the war is expected to affect foreign demand adversely, says _____, _____, of _____, reporting on the 1940
(Name) (Title) (Institution)
Fruits and Nuts Outlook, issued this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Select those paragraphs applying to your State:

An unsatisfactory export situation together with large supplies of various kinds of fruits in the United States and other countries are unfavorable factors in the apple-marketing situation for the current season, says _____.

Increase in domestic consumption, and the program whereby growers assisted by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will divert lower grade apples from sales for fresh consumption into byproducts or other outlets, tend to offset the unfavorable elements. Commercial apple supplies this year are about 22 percent larger than a year ago. From a long-time viewpoint, however, the number of apple trees of bearing age is expected to continue to decrease, and the production trend during the next 5 or 6 years is expected to go downward at a moderate rate.

An upward trend in peach production is expected for the next 5 years and there is danger that the industry in some areas is being overexpanded,

says _____. The crops for 1938 and 1939 averaged about 11 percent greater than the average of 1933-37. Large plantings have been made in recent years with little damage from drought or freezing since 1936. In areas where peaches are sold as fresh fruit, growers are generally optimistic. Under such conditions in the past, peach-tree plantings increased rapidly and were followed by excessive production, low prices, neglect of orchards, and losses to growers.

Increased yields from young trees reaching bearing age are expected to continue the upward trend in pear production for the next few years, although at a more moderate rate than during the last 10 years, says the outlook report. A slightly smaller crop of all pears than last year, improved domestic demand, and larger quantities used in canning have resulted in more satisfactory prices for Bartlett pears. Although there will be an improvement in domestic demand for the remainder of the season, the export outlook for late pears is unfavorable because of the war. Larger crops in major European importing countries and increased competition from pear-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, even in the absence of war, probably would have cut exports from this country.

October estimates indicate about 197,000 acres of strawberries for picking in 1940, says the Outlook report. The indicated acreage is 2 percent larger than the 1939 acreage harvested, 9 percent above the 1928-37 average, and the largest since 1929. Should yields in 1940 be average, production would be somewhat smaller than in 1939 when per acre yield was 10 percent above normal. Higher consumer incomes in 1940 should result in improved demand and slightly higher prices.

(More)

The 1939-40 winter orange crop is nearly as large as the record 1938-39 crop. A probable higher level of consumer domestic demand is a favorable factor in the orange situation, but this may be largely offset by reduced exports to European countries, says the Outlook report. Since about 40 percent of the bearing orange trees in the United States have not yet reached full bearing stage, additional increases in average orange production can be expected for the next 5 years. During the past two seasons, orange exports from the United States have risen sharply, primarily because of smaller exports from Spain. Further increases in orange exports during the next few years do not appear likely because of the probability of a recovery in exports for Spain, and importing countries now at war probably will not import as much of the fruit. With increasing production, orange prices have declined steadily relative to other commodity prices, reaching a record low during 1938-39. It appears probable that orange prices will continue relatively low as long as production increases.

Grapefruit production will continue upward during the next few years as 65 percent of the bearing trees have not yet reached the stage of full production, says the Outlook report. Production for the next 5 years is expected to be about one-third higher than productions during the last five seasons, with greatest increases in the late, or seedless, varieties which predominate in Texas, California, and Arizona. With production booming, prices have gone down and reached a record low during the 1938-39 season. Prices to grapefruit growers are expected to remain relatively low during the next few years, unless anticipated production is reduced as a result of low yields or damage to producing trees.

(More)

Production of tree nuts is expected to continue moderately upward during the next few years, says the Outlook report. Combined production of walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts is expected to amount to about 111,900 tons in 1939. This is 20 percent more than the 1938 crop, and 18 percent more than the average for 5 years, 1933-37. Foreign demand is an unfavorable factor in the 1939 outlook for tree nuts. European belligerents probably will curtail nut imports drastically, unless the nuts are obtainable at extremely low prices. Nut prices, in general, have remained low since 1930. As production is expected to continue upward, it does not seem probable that prices received by growers during the next few years will average much, if any, higher than prices of the last few years.

The basic trend in the production of English walnuts continues upward. A crop of 59,500 tons is expected in 1939, or 17 percent above the crop of 1938.

With average growing conditions, production of improved pecan varieties is expected to increase gradually during the next few years. A 1939 crop of 10,700 tons is in prospect, 22 percent more than in 1938.

The seedling pecan crop varies greatly from year to year, although the basic trend in production is believed to be stationary or slightly upward. The 1939 crop is estimated at 19,200 tons, 19 percent above the crop in 1938.

The 1939 almond crop is expected to reach 19,000 tons, or 1,000 tons short of the record 1937 crop. Given average growing conditions, an average production of about 18,000 tons seems probable for the next 5 years.

The commercial production of filberts is a young and rapidly expanding industry. Production is expected to reach 3,500 tons in 1939, although the first commercial crop of 60 tons was reported no longer ago than 1927. It is possible that a crop as large as 5,000 tons may be harvested by 1945.

November 8, 1939 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, N.C., Tenn., Va., Del., Ky. No. 286-9

JAN 30 1940 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FERTILIZER SERIES NO. 1

A saving of 10 to 20 percent on fertilizer bills would mean many thousands of dollars in the pockets of _____ farmers. That's why _____, extension agronomist at _____, is urging _____ farmers to buy higher analysis fertilizers next year instead of low analysis fertilizers which are "padded out" with sand filler.

In most instances, Mr. _____ points out, the retail price of fertilizer is about $12 a ton higher than the wholesale price, regardless of the plant-food content. This spread is accounted for by the handling costs--bags, freight, tax, and other charges--which are the same for a ton of filler as for a ton of plant food.

Such low-grade mixed fertilizers as 2-9-3 and 3-8-3 are still popular but costly when compared with higher analysis fertilizer because of the larger quantity of filler used. If the farmer bought 4-12-4 instead of 3-8-3, the result would be about the same except for the handling costs of sand in the latter. On the other hand, 3 tons of 4-12-4 adds as much plant food to the soil as 4 tons of 3-8-3. The average cost--based on North Carolina prices a year ago--of 4 tons of 3-8-3 is $101.75. Three tons of 4-12-4 costs only $90.75, or $11 less.

The savings result, of course, in using smaller amounts of the high-analysis fertilizers. For example, if the 3-8-3 were applied at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, then by boosting the number of plant food units to 4-12-4 the rate of application would be cut down to 300 pounds per acre and this does not reduce the amount of plant food for the crop.

Even greater savings may be made in the same way by using mixtures that contain still higher percentages of plant food than 4-12-4, says Mr. _____. Studies by the United States Department of Agriculture show that mixtures containing up to 40 percent plant food can be used safely. However, we are not asking our farmers to change to such high formulas as 40 percent, _____ said. Mixtures containing from 20 to 25 percent will mean large savings.

November 10, 1939. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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United States Department of Agriculture

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No. 287-9

GEORGIA GINNER
NAMED IN ACTION
ON COTTON QUOTAS

The civil complaint filed October 26 in the Federal District Court of the Northern District of Georgia against J. Peyton Maxwell, Toccoa, Georgia, cotton ginner, is another step in a vigorous campaign to obtain compliance with marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, according to _____, chairman of the _____ AAA Committee.
(State)

The court action, taken by the office of the United States District Attorney, seeks to enjoin compliance by Maxwell with the requirement that he make periodic records and reports of the cotton ginned by him during the current marketing year, 1939-40. The complaint charged that the defendant has refused to comply with requests for reports so far in the current marketing year.

"This suit, along with others which will be filed later, is for the purpose of obtaining the same degree of cooperation from this particular ginner that the great majority of ginners and cotton handlers have given since the establishment of cotton marketing quotas," _____ explained. "This phase of the national farm program has been in effect for some time and, except for a few, has had the support of almost everyone in the cotton trade. The legal campaign, involving either civil or criminal action according to the type of violation, will be continued against those who refuse to comply with provisions of the marketing quota program."

The Maxwell case will be heard by Judge Marvin Underwood.

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November 13, 1939.

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In Southern Region, N.C., Tenn., Va., Del., Ky.

No. 287-9

FERTILIZER SERIES NO. 2

A popular but unfounded belief of many _____ farmers is that increasing the number of plant-food units in fertilizers also increases the chance of fertilizer "burn," says _____.

Recent research by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that burn is caused by certain soluble salts in the fertilizer. Because smaller amounts of high-analysis fertilizers are used per acre, smaller amounts of these soluble salts are added to the soil. This naturally reduces the danger of burn.

For instance, in the old-fashioned low-analysis mixtures, low-grade nitrogenous materials are used, says Mr. _____. In high-analysis fertilizers the use of free ammonia, ammonium salts, or urea gives the same quantity of nitrogen without as much unnecessary salt.

Also, the replacement of kainite--only 20 percent potash--with high-grade muriate or sulfate of potash reduces the danger of plant burn. Eighty pounds of potash as kainite has the same effect on the salt content of soil solution as 640 pounds of potash as potassium sulfate.

In using any kind of commercial fertilizer, however, whether it is low or high analysis, there is danger of some burn unless the fertilizer is placed correctly, says Mr. _____. As a rule it should be placed 2 inches to the side and 1 inch below the seed level.

The type of soil also has some bearing on the possibility of burn, Mr. _____ declares. Crops planted in sandy soils are more likely to be damaged by burn than those planted in clay soils.

The increasing number of farmers who are now using high-analysis fertilizers are more concerned with the savings, says Mr. _____. Because smaller amounts are used which results in reduced handling costs, savings by using high analysis fertilizers often run up to 10 to 20 percent of the entire fertilizer bill.

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November 10, 1939.

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IN Southern Region, N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.
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_____ EXPLAINS
HOW QUOTA AFFECTS
_____ FARMERS
(County)

How the marketing quota on the 1940 crop will affect _____ County farmers who cooperate in the AAA Farm Program as compared with non-cooperators is outlined by _____, (chairman of the County AAA Committee, or county agent.)

The county committee is now making preparations for a referendum on the marketing quota, on which cotton producers will vote Saturday, December 9.

Here is how _____ said the quota, if voted into effect, will affect cooperators and noncooperators:

Cooperators, cotton producers on whose farms the cotton acreage allotment is not knowingly overplanted: Such producers will be able to sell all the cotton they produce in 1940 without any penalty or restriction, whatever. They will also receive full conservation payments and cotton price adjustment payments.

Noncooperators, cotton producers on farms where acreage allotments are knowingly overplanted: These producers will pay a penalty of 3 cents a pound on 1940 cotton marketed in excess of the actual or normal production of their acreage allotments. In addition, they will not be eligible for price adjustment payments or full conservation payments.

If the cotton marketing quota is not approved, producers may market without penalty all the cotton they produce regardless of the acreage planted, but full conservation payments will be paid only to cooperators.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Southern Region, N.C., Tenn., Va., Del., Ky.

No. 288-9

FERTILIZER SERIES NO. 3

The price of commercial fertilizers is based on the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content, but secondary elements, many in trace amounts, are vitally important to crop production, says _____ of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Many _____ farmers may have hesitated to change from low-analysis to high-analysis fertilizers because they have heard that synthetic products used in high-analysis fertilizers do not contain the necessary secondary elements, which are calcium, manganese, magnesium, sulphur, copper, zinc, and boron.

Mr. _____ points to the work of fertilizer specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture who made a study of 44 representative commercial fertilizer mixtures sold on the market, including high-analysis, double-strength, and concentrated grades, to find if they did or did not contain the secondary elements needed.

Chemical determinations were made for all elements ordinarily found in low-analysis fertilizers in more than traces, and also for those trace elements of proved value. They found that the high-analysis and double-strength mixtures contained all the elements ordinarily present in the low-analysis and in many cases in about the same general proportion as the low-analysis. The concentrated mixtures contain somewhat smaller amounts of the secondary elements, but of course more nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash.

(more)

Many farmers can save 10 to 20 percent on their fertilizer bill with no loss in efficiency, says Mr. _____. For instance, if one has been using a 3-8-3 mixture, a shift to equivalent quantities of 4-12-4 would cost him less money and give him a high-analysis fertilizer containing everything of value but less filler. Double strength, of course, would be a 6-16-6, or 28 plant-food units. The high-analysis fertilizer can be applied with the same machinery, although in smaller quantities. If he has been using 400 pounds of 3-8-3 per acre, then 300 pounds of 4-12-4 is sufficient.

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November 10, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, N.C., Va.,
Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 289-9

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ALL PRODUCERS MAY VOTE ON COTTON QUOTA

All farmers who produced cotton in 1939 will be eligible to vote on December 9 on cotton marketing quotas for the 1940 crop, announces _____, (State AAA Chairman or Administrative Officer) in _____.
(State)

Under the Farm Act, marketing quotas are applicable to all cotton except that with a staple length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more. Consequently, a farmer who produced long-staple cotton this year will not be eligible to vote in the referendum unless he also produced other cotton with a staple length of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each farmer, whether a landlord, tenant, sharecropper, partnership, corporation, association, or firm, will be entitled to but one vote.

The County AAA Committee will be in charge of all arrangements for the referendum in the county, and the voting will be carried out just like any regular election, said _____. The committee will choose three local farmers to serve as election officers in each community. Voting places will be provided for all communities where cotton is produced. The county committee will also designate the voting place in each community and see that a ballot box is provided at the voting place. Voting places will open at 9 a.m. the day of the referendum.

Voting will be by secret ballot, which means that each farmer will mark his ballot privately and cast it in the customary manner used in secret voting.

"The question to be decided December 9 is whether marketing quotas will be used for handling the 1940 cotton crop," said _____. "If two-thirds of the farmers voting approve the quotas they will be effective in 1940. Quotas, if approved, will apply to all States, counties, and communities where cotton is produced."

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November 13, 1939.

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IN Southern Region, N. C., Tenn., Va., Del., Ky.

No. 289-9.

FERTILIZER SERIES NO. 4

Throughout the South there is an increasing use of fertilizers having a higher percentage of plant food units. This trend is in line with the recommendations of the _____ Extension Service, based upon recent experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture and the ___ _____ Experiment Station.

_____, extension agronomist, reminds _____ farmers who want the high-analysis fertilizers that it is a good plan to place orders early so that manufacturers will have some idea of the quantity to prepare. Otherwise there may be a shortage of the high-analysis mixtures. Since there is some indication of an increase in fertilizer prices next year, the savings of 10 to 20 percent that can be made by using the high-analysis mixtures are all the more important.

What constitutes a high-analysis fertilizer is more or less a matter of opinion, says Mr. _____.

"Certainly such mixtures as 2-9-3 and 3-8-3 are low-analysis mixtures, as they contain only 14 percent plant food by weight. By increasing to 4-12-4 the mixture contains 20 percent plant food by weight and eliminates the use of large quantities of sand used as filler in low-analysis mixtures. When all handling charges have been paid, including bagging, freight, and mixing, the filler costs the farmer $12 to $14 a ton.

"On the other hand," Mr. _____ continues, "a mixture does not have to be double strength to put it in the class of high-analysis fertilizers, although many farmers are using double-strength mixtures with safety and economy."

# # #

November 10, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Southern Region, N. C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 290-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA PROTECTS
COTTON FARMERS
FROM WAR EFFECTS

When the World War started, farmers had no farm program such as they now have in the AAA to protect them from the effects of the present European war on the demand for cotton and other farm products, points out _____, (Extension official or AAA committeeman.)

As a result, said _____, farmers are in a better position to deal with the changes in demand which the European war may bring than they were when the World War started in 1914. Farmers then had no way of adjusting their cotton production to the available market, and in 1914 they found out what it meant to throw their crop on a glutted market. That year the war weakened the demand for a large American crop and caused the price to drop from 12½ cents a pound in July to 6½ cents a pound in November. It was 2 years before the cotton price again reached 12½ cents.

That farmers are now organized to adjust cotton production is all the more important, observed _____, when it is considered that the world supply of American cotton is six million bales larger than at the beginning of the World War, and consumption is likely to be smaller than during 1914-15.

"The cotton-marketing quota and acreage allotments are the farmers' tools for adjusting his supply to the demand for his cotton," _____ said. "The program will help protect farmers from a recurrence of economic events such as followed the last war."

# # #

November 13, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, N.C., Va.,
Tenn., Ky., Mo., Ill.

No. 291-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

QUOTAS AN AID
FOR ADJUSTING
COTTON SUPPLY

Marketing quotas are the cotton farmers' means of working together to forestall further increases in an already large cotton supply, points out _____, (State AAA Chairman or Administrative Officer) for _____.
(State)

At the beginning of the present cotton marketing season, the world carry-over of American cotton was the largest in history, asserted_____. Although indications point to possible greater use of cotton in the United States during the coming year, world consumption of all cotton is expected to remain about the same, and may drop somewhat, leaving little change in the cotton supply situation.

"The purpose of the AAA Farm Program, of which marketing quotas are a part, is to bring about an adjustment and reduce the supply of cotton to a level more in line with demand than has been the case the past few seasons," declared _____. "Without quotas, farmers have no means of adjusting their cotton marketings to demand. Furthermore, when no quotas are in effect, it is possible for farmers who do not cooperate with the farm program to overplant and offset in part the efforts of their neighbors who attempt to solve the problems connected with cotton."

_____ observes that when marketing quotas are in effect, the cooperator's marketing quota is the total production of his cotton acreage allotment, and he can sell all he produces on his allotment without penalty.

The noncooperator receives as his quota the amount of cotton produced on his allotted acres, or the normal production of the allotted acres if that happens to

(more)

be larger. Under the quota provisions for 1940 as in 1939, the noncooperator will pay a penalty of 3 cents a pound on all cotton sold from the 1940 crop in excess of his quota.

All farmers producing cotton with a staple less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length will be eligible to vote in the referendum on the marketing quota, which will be held Saturday, December 9.

# # #

November 13, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Cotton Counties in Southern Region, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, California.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 292-9.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. JURY INDICTS 8 ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE IN COTTON QUOTA CASE

A Federal grand jury at Asheville, N. C., returned indictments on November 15 against eight persons, charged with conspiring to violate the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Farm Act and to defraud the Government by falsifying ginning and purchase records, according to an announcement from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Those indicted were: E. Y. Spangler, A. P. Spangler, Worth Spangler, H. H. Spangler, C. R. Spangler, E. B. Spangler, A. L. Spangler, and L. J. Spangler, all of Shelby, N. C. The indictments were returned in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, Shelby Division, meeting at Asheville.

The eight men indicted were released on $500 bond each for appearance in the U. S. District Court at Shelby on March 18, 1940.

The facts on which this indictment was based allege that these defendants falsified ginning and purchase records so as to show that cotton produced by certain of them, which was subject to the marketing penalty, was produced by others of the group whose cotton was not subject to penalty, thereby attempting to evade payment of cotton marketing penalties.

# # # #

November 18, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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IN All States.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 293-9.

AAA SHORTS

With allowances for tares and the location of the cotton, the 1939 cotton loan will range from 8.7 to 9.3 cents per pound.

****

Ranchers in 17 States who cooperated in the 1938 AAA Range Program built nearly 1,500 miles of spreader terraces for water conservation.

****

Forest tree practices--including tree planting, maintaining and improving stands of trees, and preventing grazing of animals in wood lots--were carried out on nearly 200,000 acres by farmers participating in the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

****

For planting and cultivating forest trees and shrubs and protecting such plantings, farmers may earn a conservation payment of $7.50 an acre under the 1940 AAA Farm Program.

****

November 21, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region, Kansas,
and Kentucky.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 294-9.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1939-40 CORN LOAN PROGRAM CHANGED LITTLE FROM 1938

_____County farmers will find only three changes in the new corn loan program for 1939-40 as compared with the loan which is made on 1938 corn, according to Mr. _____, Chairman of the _____ (County) AAA Committee. These changes are:

(1) Commodity Credit Corporation has reduced the interest rate from 4 to 3 percent on all commodity loans.

(2) The procedure for obtaining loans has been simplified so that a farmer may sign his note, chattel mortgage, and insurance certificate all in the same trip to the county office.

(3) The loan rate on mixed corn in the commercial corn area will be 55 cents a bushel instead of 57 cents.

(Note: The following paragraph will apply in commercial corn counties.) The loan rate of 57 cents a bushel under the 1939 corn loan program is the same as the rate available in commercial corn counties in 1938, except for the change with regard to mixed corn. _____County is in the commercial corn area. All farmers in the commercial area who planted within their 1939 corn-acreage allotment are eligible for a loan under the new loan program.

(Note: The following paragraph will apply in counties outside the commercial area.) In specified areas outside the commercial corn area, in

(more)

which _____ County is located, corn loans are available to farmers at 43 cents a bushel, the same as under the 1938 loan program, except that the rate on mixed corn will be 41 cents. Farmers in _____ County who, in 1939, did not exceed their total soil-depleting acreage allotments may obtain loans on corn of the 1939 crop.

Since a larger (or smaller) number of _____ County farmers are participating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program, more (or fewer) farmers are eligible for corn loans than in 1938. Approximately _____ (Number) _____ County farmers took loans on their 1938 corn. (Name)

Loans will not be made on any corn with a moisture content greater than 20½ percent. Loans will be available from December 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and will be due August 1, 1940.

# # # #

Note to editor: To further speed up loan work, moisture meters are being placed in all counties in which more than a million bushels of corn are normally under seal in order that the entire sealing operation may be completed locally without the delay of sending samples to the State AAA Office. In states where these counties are located, it is suggested that a paragraph on this subject be added to this release, or perhaps a separate release be written on it.

November 24, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In Southern Region, Va., N.C., Ky., Tenn. No. 295-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

ALL SHORT-STAPLE
GROWERS MAY CAST
BALLOTS DECEMBER 9

Any farmer who in 1939 produced cotton with a staple length less than 1-1/2 inches is eligible to vote in the cotton marketing quota referendum Saturday, December 9, says _____ County Agent (or AAA Official).

_____ explains that a "farmer" means a grower who produced cotton in 1939 as an owner-operator of a farm, a cash tenant, standing-rent or fixed-rent tenant, a share tenant, a sharecropper, or landlord of a share tenant or sharecropper.

The Farm Act provides that marketing quotas do not apply to cotton with a staple length of 1-1/2 inches or more, and farmers who produce such cotton are not eligible to vote in the referendum unless they also produce other cotton with a staple length of less than 1-1/2 inches.

Each farmer will be entitled to but one vote, even though he may have produced cotton on more than one farm in two or more communities, counties, or States, said _____. Every farmer eligible to vote must cast his ballot in person, since it is provided that there can be no voting by mail, by proxy, or by agent. In case several persons, such as husband, wife, and children, participated in the production of cotton in 1939 under the same rental agreement, cropping agreement, or lease, only the person or persons who signed or entered into such agreements or leases may vote.

In case two persons engaged in the production of cotton not as separate members of a partnership, but as tenants in common or as joint tenants or as co-owners of a property, each person will be eligible to vote.
(Note to Editor: Include schedule of voting places in the county.)

# # #

November 24, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Conn., Maine., Mass., N.H., Penn., R. I., Vt., N.Y.

No. 296-9

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RURAL ECONOMICS

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

MORE SOIL-BUILDING
MATERIALS USED ON
_____ FARMS
(State)

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Localization of this release as far as possible is suggested. The State AAA Office and the table at the end of this release are the source of necessary figures.

_____ farmers this year greatly increased the amount of
(State)
triple superphosphate (or lime, or both) which they obtained through the Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out approved soil-building practices, according to _____, Chairman of the State AAA Committee. Note: In States supplying materials for the first time in 1939, substitute with --- "That _____ farmers are using increased amounts of triple superphosphate (or lime, or both) is indicated by the amount obtained through the Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out approved soil-building practices; etc."

_____ farmers received _____ tons of triple superphos-
(State)
phate this year compared with _____ tons in 1938 and _____ tons of liming materials compared with _____ tons in 1938. _____ pointed out that these amounts represent only the amounts obtained as grants-in-aid under the Agricultural Conservation Program and not the total supply of these materials indicated that farmers have made considerable headway in meeting the soil needs of the State.

In the opinion of _____, the increased use of lime and superphosphate is due chiefly to the fact that the materials are furnished in lieu

(more)

of the conservation payments and only a small cash advance is required to cover handling charges. Lime and superphosphate are particularly valuable for improving pastures, and stimulating legume and grass stands.

Through special provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, at least one of these materials was available to farmers in almost every northeastern State this year, and will continue to be available in 1940. A total of 30,131 tons of triple superphosphate and 245,012 tons of liming materials were delivered to farmers in these northeastern States who cooperated in the AAA program this year.

# # #

	TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE		LIMING MATERIALS	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Connecticut	279	769	2,199	20,964
Maine	1,344	4,545	8,690	30,017
Massachusetts	-	1,785	-	15,447
New Hampshire	779	4,108	923	16,242
Pennsylvania	300	6,097	2,937	32,731
Rhode Island	-	206	-	2,769
Vermont	5,175	12,621	-	20,656
New York	-	-	-	106,206
Total for Northeast	7,877	30,131	14,749	245,012

Note: In Vermont, 18,896 tons of 20 percent superphosphate was furnished in lieu of triple-superphosphate, because the triple-superphosphate was not available at the time needed, and in Pennsylvania, 16,856 tons of 20 percent superphosphate was delivered for use on pastures only. The equivalent of this 20 percent, in terms of triple-superphosphate, is included in the above table.

November 24, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Iowa, Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Mont., Idaho, Colo.

No. 297-9

WINTER WHEAT FARMERS WARNED
OF HEAVY WEEVIL INFESTATION

Weevil infestation in winter wheat stored on farms and in country elevators is unusually prevalent this season says _____. Reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service show that the infestation in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys is the most severe in 20 years.

The percentage of weevily hard red winter wheat received at important markets during October this year, compared with October 1938, is Enid, Okla., 38 percent with 28 percent; Ft. Worth, 19 percent with 10 percent; Kansas City, Mo., 20 percent with 6 percent; Omaha, 33 percent with 12 percent; and Wichita, 49 percent with 28 percent.

For soft red winter wheat, the October comparison at important markets is Buffalo, N.Y., 7 percent with 11 percent; Chicago, 14 percent with 8 percent; Cincinnati, 26 percent with 17 percent; Indianapolis, 29 percent with 37 percent; and St. Louis, 67 percent with 51 percent.

Wheat stored with a high moisture content is conducive to the development of insects injurious to stored grains, says _____. A relatively high percentage of the grain put into storage in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Valley sections showed high moisture this year. In the Far West, on the other hand, where wheat is normally dry, weevils do not thrive so well. Though cold weather will retard the growth of weevils to some extent, producers and distributors who have wheat stored in Middle Western areas should be on the lookout for these insects.

Quality of the 1939 crop of hard red winter wheat, on the basis of inspected receipts at representative markets from July through October 1939, is materially higher than that of the 1938 crop. The quality of soft red winter wheat, on the other hand, is slightly below that of the 1938 crop.

November 27, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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United States Department of Agriculture

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. 293-9

In N. Dak., Mont., Minn., S. Dak., Nebr., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Wis., Idaho, and Oreg.

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FEB. 29 LAST DAY
TO APPLY FOR 1940
WHEAT INSURANCE

The final date on which growers from _____ County can apply for "all-risk" insurance on their 1940 spring wheat crop is February 29, 1940, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee.

This closing date, which applies to the whole spring-wheat area, has been set by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in line with its established policy of writing insurance well before the crop is to be planted, _____said.

"The _____ County AAA committee is all ready to complete applications for any wheat growers," _____ said. "The yields that may be insured, and the premium rates, have been determined for all wheat farms in the county. All the forms are on hand for completing applications. Under the new "streamlined" 1940 program, the insurance is written in one operation, and all the grower has to do is to fill out the application, indicate the acreage he intends to seed, and pay the premium."

Growers can insure their 1940 harvest for either 50 or 75 percent of their average yield, as determined for the base period, 1926-38. The insurance is "all-risk," and protects against all unavoidable natural hazards that might reduce or destroy the yield.

Premiums may be paid in any one of three ways: (1) "In kind" with a warehouse receipt for wheat representing the amount of the premium, (2) with check or cash representing a value equal to the amount of wheat specified by

(more)

the premium at the current market, or (3) with an advance against payments that may be earned under the AAA program. The amount of the premium is computed at the time the application is filled out.

(Note: If the crop-insurance sign-up is to be conducted at the same time as the sign-up for the AAA farm plan, this information should be added to the story.)

# # #

November 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN Southern Region, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 299-9.

STATEMENT MADE
ON CONSERVATION
RATE FOR COTTON

A statement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in regard to the 1940 conservation payment for cotton is made public by _____ _____, State Administrative Officer of the AAA.

The recently announced reduction in the conservation payment for cotton, from 1.8 to 1.6 cents per pound, under the 1940 AAA Program was made in accordance with a formula outlined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Principal factors which affect the change in the rate are the increase in the official normal yield of cotton from 215 to 230 pounds per acre, and a higher estimated participation for 1940 as compared with the estimated participation at the beginning of the 1939 program.

_____ quotes the statement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

"Because of the slightly larger adjustment required by other crops, the proportion of the funds available for cotton is 23.5 percent in 1940 as compared with 23.9 percent in 1939. This change in the distribution of funds and the higher cotton yields resulted in the reduction of the cotton payment from 1.8 cents per pound in 1939 to 1.6 cents in 1940.

"This rate is applied to the normal cotton yield which was estimated at 215 pounds per acre when the 1939 rate was determined, compared with an estimate of 230 pounds for 1940. In each of the last 2 years the proportion of

(more)

the cotton producers participating in the program has been larger than estimated at the beginning of the year when the rates were determined. This has resulted in payments to cotton producers larger than those estimated at the beginning of each year. Participation for 1940 is estimated at 95 percent, which is considerably higher than the estimated participation on which the 1939 rate was based.

"Both of these changes serve to increase the number of pounds of cotton on which it is estimated that payments will be made, and the lower rate per pound is necessary to keep payments within the funds available for cotton."

# # # #

November 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In Tex., Okla., N. Mex., Colo., Kans., Nebr., and S. Dak.

No. 300-9

NEW VARIETY GRAIN SORGHUMS
MATURE AHEAD OF DRY WEATHER

Such droughts as that experienced this year bring home to _____ farmers the value of grain sorghums. In many instances where other crops have failed to produce feed the grain sorghums have come through again, says _____ _____of the _____College of Agriculture.

Within recent years the _____Experiment Station in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture has been developing early-maturing sorghums which will enhance their value, especially in drought times. In the Southern Great Plains States the crop can reach maturity ahead of late droughts; in the Northern Plains States--areas that have produced little grain sorghum in the past--the time of maturity is shortened enough for the crop to "make" before frost.

Many _____farmers have not planted as much wheat this fall as they expected to because of the drought. This acreage probably will go into row crops next spring. One of five new sorghum varieties may be the best should the soil remain dry, says Mr. _____. The five are Sooner milo or 60-day maize, Early Kalo, Highland kafir, Improved Coes, and Colby milo.

An example of what the early-maturing sorghums will do under extreme drought conditions is reported by a Mitchell County, Kans., farmer. His Colby milo yielded this year at the rate of 35.1 bushels an acre while Hays Golden corn made only 2.7 bushels per acre.

The Colby milo may be harvested with a combine as it grows on short slender stalks. The Colby milo is better suited to combining than the other new varieties, although they can be harvested in the same way. All are essentially grain producers and have only secondary value as forage because of the small stalks.

November 29, 1939. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In Southern Region, Va., Ky., Tenn., N.C. No. 301-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

COUNTY COMMITTEE REVEALS FACTS ON COTTON REFERENDUM

The _____ County AAA Committee reveals in the following set
(Name)
of questions and answers facts about the coming referendum on cotton-marketing quotas, cotton-acreage allotments, and other information of interest to cotton growers who will vote Saturday, December 9, on whether they want marketing quotas for handling their 1940 cotton crop.

FACTS ABOUT THE COTTON REFERENDUM

Q. When will the election on cotton-marketing quotas for 1940 be held?

A. Saturday, December 9, 1939.

Q. Who is eligible to vote?

A. All growers who in 1939 produced cotton with a staple less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Q. Who will be in charge of the referendum?

A. The County Agricultural Conservation Committee. The committee will designate voting places in the county and select three local farmers to serve as election officers in each community.

Q. Will voting be secret?

A. Yes.

Q. If a two-thirds majority of all producers who vote in the referendum approve quotas, will quotas be applicable in States, Counties, and communities where the vote may be less than the two-thirds majority?

A. Yes, the marketing quota provisions of the Farm Act apply wherever cotton is produced and marketed in the United States. It should be remembered that the cotton problem is a national problem and cannot be confined to any State or locality.

(more)

COTTON-MARKETING QUOTAS

Q. When cotton-marketing quotas are in effect, what is the quota for a farm?

A. The marketing quota for a farm is that farm's share, as outlined in the Farm Act, of the market available for American cotton. The quota is calculated for an individual farm on the basis of (1) The normal or actual yield (whichever is greater) times the cotton-acreage allotment, plus (2) any cotton on hand from a previous crop that would not have been subject to penalty if it had been sold in 1939. Consequently, the farmer who plants within his acreage allotment may sell all the cotton he produces in 1940 without penalty. However, if any penalty cotton from a previous year is marketed in excess of the 1940 quota for the farm, this cotton would be subject to penalty.

Q. What is the purpose of cotton-marketing quotas?

A. Quotas are one of the means available to producers for keeping the supply of cotton more closely in line with demand. They serve as a protection to farmers who plant within their acreage allotments. Without quotas, producers who overplant might defeat the efforts of those trying to adjust the supply to the demand.

Q. Under what conditions are producers authorized by Congress to use marketing quotas?

A. When the total supply of American cotton is more than 7 percent above normal. The normal supply is defined by law as a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 40 percent of that amount as an allowance for a normal carry-over. For 1939-40 the normal supply is above 18 million bales, but the total supply actually is almost 26 million bales. This is more than 41 percent above the normal supply.

Q. How can producers put quotas into effect?

A. They are given the opportunity, by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to vote whether or not they want quotas. If two-thirds of the cotton farmers voting give their approval, then quotas will be in effect for the following crop year.

Q. Are quotas applicable to all cotton?

A. To all cotton except that with a staple length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or longer.

COTTON-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Q. What is the national cotton acreage to be allotted in 1940?

A. Approximately 27 to 29 million acres, about the same as in 1938 and 1939.

(more)

Q. How much cotton may be expected to be produced on this acreage?

A. About 12 million bales (based on average yields of 214 pounds of lint per planted acre for the past 5 years).

Q. After the national cotton-acreage allotment has been divided among States and Counties, how will the County allotments be apportioned to individual farms?

A. The same method used in establishing cotton allotments for 1939 will be used in 1940.

Q. Who determines the farm allotments?

A. The county and community agricultural conservation committees.

Q. If a producer is not satisfied with his acreage allotment, can he have it reviewed?

A. Yes. Provision is made for appeal to a review committee made up of farmers other than members of the local committee that established the allotment. The review committee has jurisdiction to review allotments and correct any errors.

PAYMENTS AND PENALTIES

Q. What will be the penalty for selling 1940 cotton in excess of the farm-marketing quota, if quotas are approved?

A. Three cents a pound on the excess sold.

Q. Can a producer sell in 1940 any 1938 or 1939 penalty cotton without paying the penalty?

A. Yes, if he produces less than his quota in 1940. For example, if he has 10 bales of carry-over penalty cotton and his 1940 quota is 10 bales, but he produces only 4 bales in 1940, he may sell the 4 bales of 1940 cotton and as much as 6 bales of the carry-over penalty cotton without paying a penalty.

Q. What will be the penalty for selling in 1940 cotton that was produced in 1939 in excess of the farm-marketing quota?

A. Three cents a pound. However, cotton produced in 1939 which would have been sold without penalty at that time may be sold in 1940 without penalty.

Q. Is a penalty always collected on cotton marketed in excess of the farm-marketing quota?

A. Yes, except that the penalty does not apply to cotton produced on any farm in 1940 which has received an acreage allotment and on which the production in 1940 is not over 1,000 pounds of lint cotton.

(more)

Q. What payments may producers receive in 1940?

A. Producers who comply with the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will receive conservation and price adjustment payments. The rates of these payments will not be affected by cotton-marketing quotas.

Q. In addition to the penalty for selling excess cotton, in what other way is a farmer affected if he knowingly overplants his cotton allotment?

A. He loses all conservation payments if he knowingly overplants, and the 1940 parity payment whether he overplants knowingly or unknowingly. He also will lose the opportunity to obtain a loan on the full amount of cotton in the marketing quota for his farm if loans are authorized.

LOANS

Q. Does the Agricultural Adjustment Act provide for cotton loans?

A. The present legislation provides that, if marketing quotas are in effect, a loan will be made: (1) If the average price of cotton on August 1, or any later date during the marketing year, is below 52 percent of parity; or (2) if the August 1 crop estimate for cotton is greater than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

Q. Does the legislation provide for cotton loans if marketing quotas are rejected?

A. No. The legislation specifically provides that if quotas are rejected by vote of the producers, no loans could be available from the date the result of the referendum is announced until Aug. 1, 1941.

Q. Who will be eligible for loans if they are made available?

A. Producers who do not knowingly overplant their cotton-acreage allotments are eligible for loans on all cotton they produce. Producers who knowingly overplant their allotments are eligible for loans only on cotton produced in excess of their marketing quotas, and then at only 60 percent of the loan rate allowed cooperating producers.

# # #

November 30, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY DEC 11

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, Tex., Okla., Pa.

No. 302-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The County AAA Office will have the data necessary for filling in the blanks in the last paragraph of this release.

DEC. 31 LAST DAY
TO COMPLETE WHEAT
LOAN APPLICATIONS

Farmers who wish to apply for a Government loan on their 1939 wheat have until December 31, 1939, to complete their applications, announces _____ _____, chairman or member of the _____ County AAA Committee.
(Name)

Indirect loans made through lending agencies must be dated prior to January 1, 1940, and loan papers tendered directly to Commodity Credit Corporation must be delivered in person or, if mailed, postmarked prior to January 1, 1940.

Loans on wheat stored on the farm will mature April 30, 1940, and loans on commercially stored wheat will run for 7 months from the date of the notes, but not later than April 30, 1940.

(Note: Editors in East Central Region-delete the foregoing sentence and use the following: Wheat loans will run for 7 months from the date of the notes, but not later than April 30, 1940.)

Farmers who have kept within their wheat-acreage allotments under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program may borrow on eligible wheat produced in 1939. The rates approximate 75 to 80 percent of the average price received by farmers for their wheat during the past 10 years. Where farmers can obtain tests or certifications of protein content of their wheat, an allowance may be added to the regular loan rate.

(more)

(Note: Omit the last sentence in this paragraph which starts "Where farmers can obtain tests," in States in the East Central Region, and Pennsylvania.)

Interest on the loans is 3 percent, a reduction from 4 percent becoming effective November 1.

_____ wheat growers in _____ County have already
(Number) (Name)
taken out 1939 loans. They have stored _____ bushels of wheat as
(Number)
collateral.

# # #

December 1, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 303-9.

AAA SHORTS

At least one-tenth of all people in the United States depend directly on cotton for their living.

* * * *

With the income available to them for living, farmers in 1939 could buy about as much goods for their families as they could in the favorable period of the 20's.

* * * *

A national soil-depleting goal of between 270 and 285 million acres has been provided under the 1940 AAA Farm Program which is intended to furnish ample supplies for all domestic needs, for export requirements, and for an adequate reserve.

* * * *

On 12 percent of our land area more than three-fourths of the topsoil has been lost through erosion.

* * * *

Despite wartime demands, the world has about 1,400,000,000 bushels of wheat more than it will consume during the marketing year beginning July 1, 1939.

* * * *

December 4, 1939.

1373-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY DEC 1 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Tex., Okla., Ark., La., Kans. No. 304-9

TEXAS STOCKMEN CAN SAVE MILLIONS
BY FIGHTING SCREWWORMS IN WINTER

One of the best measures to be taken to prevent infestation of livestock by screwworms during the summer and fall months is to eliminate breeding of the pest during the preceding winter in areas where the climate is mild enough to permit its surviving the winter months, points out _____ of the Extension Service.

Mr. _____ bases his comment upon observations by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the past 5 years, which show that normally the fly is killed by cold, except in a relatively small area in the southern part of Texas. In this section, although the activity of the insect is greatly reduced during the winter months, weather conditions are favorable enough to allow some breeding to take place.

Those livestock owners in the screwworm-overwintering areas of Texas who do not take precautions to prevent screwworms infesting their animals during the winter or neglect to treat the small number of animals which do become infested, are inviting trouble from this pest in later months, the Federal men have found.

It is from the small number of flies that survive the cold weather that the population is built up in the spring to swarm over the local area and cause the first heavy losses of the season. Due to the migratory habits of the insect, the rest of Texas and States farther north become reinfested later in the year.

(more)

A study of the seasonal cycle of the screwworm fly shows that it cannot survive the period from November 1 to March 1 without producing at least one brood of worms. That is, the life of the fly is not long enough to allow it to pass this period as an adult. This brood, which enables the fly to carry over from year to year, is usually produced during warm periods in December and January in southern Texas.

The Federal entomologists urge all livestock owners to watch their animals closely during the winter, especially in January, to prevent the development of screwworms in wounds. Domestic livestock, as well as wild animals, are comparatively free from natural wounds for the period October 1 to April 1. If owners will perform such operations as branding and dehorning in February rather than during December and January, and treat promptly any animal that may become infested, it is believed that much of the estimated $4,000,000 annual loss now sustained by stock owners in Texas and adjacent States will be eliminated.

In treating screwworm-infested wounds, commercial benzol is used to kill the worms, and pine-tar oil with a specific gravity of 1.065 is applied to repel the flies.

The new wound protector, diphenylamine, recently developed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is even more effective than pine-tar oil to prevent reinfestation of wounds, says _____.

# # #

December 8, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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United States Department of Agriculture

In ALL STATES.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 305-9

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

From 1929 to 1932 U. S. farmers reduced production for sale only 6 percent, but farm prices dropped 63 percent.

* * * *

In a little more than 4 months of the cotton export program, sales and exports of cotton were 982,000 bales more than the total export of cotton from the United States during the entire 1938-39 crop year.

* * * *

Through their participation in the 1939 AAA Farm Program, nearly six million United States farmers have put soil improvement work into effect.

* * * *

The world wheat trade at one time during the 1920's reached 900 million bushels, but by 1938 it had shrunk to less than 600 million bushels.

* * * *

Wheat producers holding loans on wheat stored in warehouses have until April 30, 1940, to repay them, since the Commodity Credit Corporation has extended loans on such wheat until that date.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States 306-9

Release: Immediate

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

COTTON CLASSED FOR
IMPROVEMENT GROUPS
ACCEPTABLE FOR LOAN

_____ farmers who had their 1939 cotton classed by Government classers through approved cotton improvement associations are reminded
(State)
by _____ of the _____ State Extension Service that
(Name) (State)
they can use their grade and staple reports in obtaining loans on their cotton.

Regulations governing loans on 1939 cotton require that it must be classed by Government classers. Where the cotton already has been given the free classification provided for cotton growers who are members of approved improvement groups, no other classification is needed to qualify for the loan as long as the warehouseman can identify the gin bale number from his warehouse number.

_____ says that _____ cotton improvement
(Name) (Col. 1)
groups in _____ were approved this year to have their
(State)
cotton classed free by the Government. These approved groups, with a total of _____ members, planted _____ acres to adopted
(Col. 2) (Col. 3)
varieties. This cotton acreage grown by members of improvement groups represented _____ percent of the cotton acreage planted in the
(Col. 4)
State for the 1939 crop.

# # #

December 16, 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

Organized Cotton Improvement Groups: /1

Membership and Acreage, Crop of 1939

State	Col. 1 Number of organized groups	Col. 2 Number of members in groups	Col. 3 Acres planted to Adopted varieties	Col. 4 Acreage of groups as a percentage of State totals/2
			Acres	Percent
Alabama	93	6,026	86,986	4.7
Arizona	27	337	46,046	25.8
Arkansas	90	4,997	88,325	4.2
California	14	1,409	112,139	33.6
Florida	10	242	2,967	3.8
Georgia	76	5,984	113,203	5.7
Louisiana	31	1,444	35,234	3.2
Mississippi	76	11,455	127,020	5.0
Missouri	9	320	14,408	3.9
New Mexico	23	2,482	92,128	93.1
North Carolina	55	3,434	48,073	6.5
Oklahoma	108	9,962	355,428	19.3
South Carolina	10	474	8,589	.8
Tennessee	8	257	3,625	.7
Texas	287	15,544	628,558	8.6
Virginia	---	---	---	---
All other	1	32	3,560	16.2
Total	918	64,399	1,766,289	7.8

/1 Under Public No. 28, 75th Congress.
/2 Based on acreage in cultivation July 1, 1939, as reported by Crop Reporting Board.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In North Central Region, East Central Region, Northeast Region, Southern Region.

No. 307-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: The County AAA Committee will have data necessary for completing this release.

MORE CONSERVATION
IN 1940 IS AIM OF
_____ FARMERS

_____ County farmers who participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program will carry out more soil conservation practices on their farms, points out _____ _____, Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent.

The rates of credit for soil-building practices under the agricultural conservation program of the AAA have been changed to give farmers a better opportunity to carry out needed practices which they do not normally put into practice, said _____.

_____ explained that the change in credit for the practices does not change the amount a farmer may earn by soil-building, but merely changes the requirements for earning it.

Practices which _____ farmers are expected to use more widely under
(County)
the 1940 program include: (List practices which will be used more in your county as a result of the change in credits for soil-building practices, and point out their value to farms in the county.)

Soil-building practices applicable in _____ County which farmers normally use are: (List widely-used practices.) Under the 1938 AAA Program (or 1939 AAA Program if figures are available) _____ farmers carried out these
(County)
practices to a considerable extent. (List the amount of practices used in the county, by acres, tons, etc.)

December 18, 1939.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region

No. 308-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE to Editor: The County AAA Committee will have data necessary for completing this release.

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MORE CONSERVATION
ON _____
(County)
FARMS AIM OF AAA

_____County farmers who participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program will carry out more soil conservation practices on their farms, points out _____, chairman or member of the County AAA Committee, or county agent.

Practices which _____ farmers are expected to use
(County)
more widely under the 1940 program include: (List practices which are expected to receive wider use in 1940, and point out their value to farms in the county.)

Soil-building practices applicable in _____ County which farmers normally use are: (List widely used practices.) Under the 1938 AAA Program (or 1939 AAA Program if figures are available)_____
(County)
farmers carried out these practices to a considerable extent. (List the amount of practices used in the county, by acres, tons, etc.)

# # #

December 20, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN All Regions
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 309.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

Under the grant-of-aid program of the AAA, farmers in 1939 received more than 660,000 tons of lime for soil improvement--more than 19 times the amount they received under this program in 1938.

****

Through a change in rates of credit for AAA soil-building practices in the 1940 program, many farmers will carry out conservation practices they do not normally use, such as tree planting and application of lime.

****

Cotton growers have voted, more than 9 to 1, to use marketing quotas for handling their 1940 crop.

****

In 1939 there were 5 bushels of wheat available for every 4 needed in the world.

****

Farmers have resealed under government loan approximately 160 million bushels of corn grown in 1937 and 1938.

****

December 22, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Minn., Mich., Nebr., Wis.

No. 310-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

CROP INSURANCE EASIER TO GET UNDER '40 PLAN

Under the simplified 1940 "all-risk" crop-insurance program a wheat grower is able to insure his spring wheat crop in only one operation, in most cases at the same time he signs the farm plan indicating his intention to participate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____ _____ Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee.

A grower can put his insurance in effect by simply indicating the number of acres to be seeded, signing the application, and paying the premium, explained _____. Growers have already been notified of insurable yields and premium rates.

Another feature of the 1940 insurance program which makes it easier for growers to finance premium payments is the privilege of charging the amount of the premium to payments to be earned under the Agricultural Conservation Program. This method of making premium payments was not available to wheat growers until late last spring after much of the 1939 crop had been seeded.

February 29 has been announced as the dead line for applications and acceptance of premium payments in the County AAA Office.

# # #

December 26, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

All States. No. 311-9

GRASS-LEGUME HAY MIXTURES
ARE PREFERRED TO SOYBEANS

Farmers who grow soybeans for hay on sloping land, in preference to grass-legume mixtures, are running the risk of serious erosion to their farms, says _____ of the _____ Extension Service.

Reports from the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, at Columbia, Mo., and from other stations, indicate that from the standpoint of soil loss, expense of establishing each crop, and difference in amounts of feed produced, soybeans should be grown for hay on sloping land only in case of emergency.

According to these studies, good grass or hay crops not only conserve more soil and moisture but they also add organic matter to the soil. Dr. J. C. Willard, of the Agronomy Department of Ohio State University, reports that in six tests, the average dry weight of roots per acre left by alfalfa was nearly 2 tons. Dr. L. E. Thatcher, at Wooster, Ohio, found less than one-fourth of a ton of roots left by soybeans, yielding about 2 tons of hay per acre.

The first year hay-crop figures from a grass-legume mixture of alfalfa, 4 pounds; red clover, 4 pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds; timothy, 4 pounds, averaged 4,800 pounds per acre at eight different Ohio Stations. Second-year hay from the same plots gave an average total yield of 6,680 pounds of hay per acre, or an average of 5,740 pounds per acre per year. Peking soybeans, at the Wooster Experiment Station in Ohio, yielded only 4,540 pounds of hay per acre.

These same experiments showed that because the land must be prepared and the crop seeded each year, the annual average cost of planting soybeans is greater than such an average for grass-legume mixtures.

# # #

December 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon,
Washington, Wyoming, Minnesota, South Dakota. No. 312-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: The State AAA Committee will have the number of bushels paid in by wheat growers of your State needed in the last paragraph of this release.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP INSURANCE
ADDS TO EVER-
NORMAL GRANARY

Wheat growers of _____ County who insure their 1940 harvest under the Federal "all-risk" wheat crop insurance program are contributing to the Ever-Normal Granary, says _____ chairman, or member, of the County AAA Committee.

The premiums that growers pay for "all-risk" crop insurance are invested in actual wheat in storage by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, _____ said. The insurance reserves of wheat so built up cannot be reduced except to pay indemnities to growers who have losses. In effect, _____ explained, the premium that each grower pays to insure his harvest takes the amount of wheat it represents off the market, and puts it in the Ever-Normal Granary, where it is held in trust for growers until they need it most, when they have poor crops.

The crop insurance wheat reserve for 1940 already amounts to more than 11½ million bushels from premiums paid by winter wheat growers, according to a report from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. _____ (Name), Chairman of the _____ State AAA Committee (or State Crop Insurance Supervisor) estimates that before the dead line for premium payments February 29, _____ (State) growers will have paid in at least bushels in premiums.

# # #

December 29, 1939.

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